The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Colored Men of Mobile and President Grant.

Additional Evidence Obtained by the Kuklux Commission.

Official Information Regarding the Southern Crops.

More Outrages by the California Miners.

They Threaten the Lives of the Working Operatives.

Daring Robbery of a Nevada Stage by Highwaymen.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Colored Men and President Grant—The Civil Service Commission—The New Agricultural Commissioners—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Ex-Senator WARNER has received a telegram signed by the President and Secretary of the Mobile Central Council, stating that the colored Republicans held a public meeting and passed resolutions thanking the President and Mr. BOUTWELL for appointing Mr. WARNER Collector at that port, and of congratulations to himself. The Mobile Council, whose officers signed the dispatch, was the only organization, it is said, which was opposed to Mr. WARNER. Altogether the reports from Alabama seem enthusiastic and hopeful of Republican success. The general expression here is that the appointment of Mr. WARNER was the proper and necessary one to be made. Mr. WARNER today filed his bond and received his commission. His bondsmen are Gen. SHERMAN and Ex-Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commission adjourned today till next Wednesday, the day after the Fourth. The feeling strengthens that the Commission is to be productive of great good in the interest for which it is laboring. It is said that the political bearing of any question before it, is carefully excluded from discussion.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Hon. FREDERICK WATTS, of Carlisle, Penn., has recalled his declination of the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, and accepts the appointment. Mr WATTS is a native of Carlisle, and the son of an eminent lawyer of that place. He graduated at Dickerson College. After leaving college he studied law, was admitted to practice, and soon became one of the most accomplished members of the Pennsylvania Bar. He served during a term of ten years as President of the Court of Common Pleas for Adams, Cumberland and Perry Counties, with marked ability. He subsequently retired from the Bar, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He is now President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and is one of the most scientific and intelligent agriculturists in the county. Mr. WATTS was an Old-line Whig, but not what was known as a "strict party man." When the Republican Party was formed the Judge identified himself with it, and has ever since been a thorough Republican, though never an active politician. He is a brother of Hon. HENRY M. WATTS, who was appointed to a foreign Mission during JOHNSON'S Administration. He is a worthy successor of Gen. CAPRON, who is understood to have warmly advocated his appointment. He will enter upon his duties on the 1st of August.

FOURTH OF JULY REGULATIONS.

Major RICHARDS, Superintendent of Police, has given notice that he intends to execute a law of the City of Washington making it a finable offense for any person to sell to children under seventeen years of age gunpowder or other explosive substances, or for any one to set off firecrackers, squibs, &c., within 100 yards of a dwelling-house. If necessary, policemen are to be placed in front of shops where such explosive substances are sold in violation of the law.

THE KUKLUX.

The Kuklux Investigating Committee today examined several witnesses, among them EZEK. HARRIS, a young colored man, who rents and works a piece of land in Chatham County, North Carolina. He testified that just before last Christmas a band of white men visited his neighborhood and took away his own and other negroes' guns. A short time afterward a party of disguised persons, whom he believed to be Kuklux, came to his house at night and called on him to open the doors. He refused, and at once barricaded all means of entrance except one window, which the marauders forced open and began to fire through, his wife and six children, being with him inside, returning their fire. HARRIS shot one in the breast and another in the eye, and while reloading his rifle called out loudly for a mythical five-shooter, whereupon the Kuklux withdrew. He swore he knew of no assignable reason for this attack, having done nothing to provoke it, unless it was to vote the Republican ticket. He had now concluded not to vote any more. Capt. DANIEL BRYAN, a conservative witness, knew of these occurrences only by hearsay, but gave HARRIS a high character.

THE SOUTH.

Condition of the Cotton and Grain Crops—Interesting Information from Every Section.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 1.—The Cotton Exchange Committee on Statistics and Information have made a report upon the growing cotton and grain crops, with dates from the 15th to 25th of June. The following is a summary:

Mississippi.—Cotton—The reduction of acreage is twenty to twenty-five per cent., with an average of half to three-quarters the yield of last year per acre. Corn—Acreage increased twenty-five to forty per cent.; the latest reports indicate a short yield per acre.

Louisiana.—Cotton—The reduction of acreage is from ten to twelve per cent.; crop three weeks backward, and considerably injured, especially in the low lands, by rain and lice. Corn—Nearly sufficient for home consumption has been planted.

Arkansas.—Cotton—The reduction of acreage is from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent., with a proportionate increase in grain; the prospects are generally good except in the southern portion of the State, not more than half of last year's yield per acre is anticipated. The grain crop is very promising.

Texas.—The information is mostly from the north-east portion of the State. Cotton—The reduction of acreage is twenty-five to thirty-three per cent., with a corresponding increase in grain; the cotton crop is two weeks backward, though with a favorable season an average crop per acre is expected. Corn—A large crop is expected.

Alabama.—Cotton—The reduction of acreage is from ten to twenty per cent.; the crop is three weeks backward; the average production per acre will be less than last year. Grain—There is an increase of acreage of twenty to thirty per cent.; the prospects are fair.

Georgia.—The cotton accounts are meagre, embracing the west-centre and centre of the State, and thence north-east. The decrease of acreage is twenty to thirty-three and one-third per cent. in the north-east, and twelve and one-half to fifteen in other sections heard from. The condition is improving; about half to three-quarters of last year's yield per acre is expected. Grain—There is a corresponding increase of acreage, but it is unpromising.

Tennessee.—The information is confined to the western part of the State. Cotton—The decrease of acreage is from five to twelve and one-half per cent., with the prospects of an average yield per acre. Grain—There is a considerable increase in the acreage, and the prospects are good.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Republican Congressional Nomination—The Striking Miners—A Mail Robbery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 1.—The Republicans nominated Mayor SELBY for Congress from their district. SELBY refusing, S. O. NEOUNGHTON, of Santa Clara, was nominated. The striking miners in Amador County are threatening the lives of miners who are working under the protection of the military. Yesterday they caught Mr. HERRICK, of Sacramento, on the road, and supposing him to be a newspaper reporter, beat him terribly. The White Pine and Palisade (Nevada) stage was robbed yesterday. The passengers were tied, searched and robbed. WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express box, containing a small amount of money, was stolen. VICENTE PERALTE, to whom the property on which Oakland now stands was granted by the Mexican Government in 1822, died yesterday. The flood in Columbia has subsided.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Statement of the Public Debt—Condition of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows a reduction of $7,103,349 91 for the month of June. Coin balance, $96,683,900; currency balance, $9,533,363; coin certificates, $19,886,300. The following is the statement in full:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at six per cent	$1,613,897,300 00
Bonds at five per cent	274,136,450 00
Total	$1,888,133,750 00
Interest	44,278,318 53

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	31,885,000 00
Principal	$46,563,000 00
Interest	429,853 78

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Principal	$1,948,902 26
Interest	317,331 69

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,096,505 50
Fractional currency	40,582,874 56
Coin certificates	19,886,300 00
Principal	$416,565,680 06
Unclaimed interest	11,262 13
Total debt, principal	$2,353,211,232 32
Interest	45,036,766 23
Total	$2,398,248,098 35
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$96,683,900 50
Cash in the Treasury, currency	9,533,363 15
Total	$106,217,263 65
Debt less cash in the Treasury, July 1, 1871	$2,292,030,834 90
Debt less cash in the Treasury, June 1, 1871	2,299,134,184 81
Decrease of debt during the past month	$7,103,349 91
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	28,678,012 02
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March, 1, 1871	204,734,413 09

Statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department which have been canceled and destroyed.

Principal of bonds	$212,806,750 00
Amount paid in currency	$209,106,022 00
Currency value of accrued interest on bonds bought "flat"	30,848 92
Net cash in currency	239,075,173 49
Net cost estimated in gold	$198,126,569 48

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$34,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,564 96
Interest paid by the United States	10,753,310 45
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails	2,973,861 03
Balance of interest paid by the United States	7,780,049 42

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $490,000.

Shipments—Notes	$2,358,035
Fractional currency	142,179
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	359,885,550
And for public deposits	15,866,599
National bank circulation outstanding at this date	317,476,919

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Saturday, July 1, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer, Degrees	Direction of the Wind	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	30.08	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.23	65	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	30.19	60	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.90	68	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	30.11	79	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.20	65	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	29.96	72	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.09	72	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.03	70	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Corinne, Utah	29.53	71	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich	29.91	71	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.88	61	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.99	74	S.	Light.	Clear.
Knoxville	30.09	71	N.	Light.	Clearing
Lake City, Fla.	30.07	70	....	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis	30.07	71	....	Calm.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.95	66	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.08	78	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.12	72	....	Calm.	Fair.
New-London	30.21	62	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.09	81	W.	Light.	Fair.
New-York	30.21	64	S. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	30.16	70	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Omaha	29.85	67	N. E.	Gentle.	Rain.
Oswego	29.95	64	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.25	69	....	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.14	69	S. W.	Calm.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	30.15	56	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.94	66	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
San Francisco	29.92	57	....	Fresh.	Fog.
Savannah, Ga.	30.10	79	S.	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.96	78	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.94	62	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.96	73	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Washington	30.19	67	....	Light.	Cloudy.
Wilmington	30.15	79	N. E.	Calm.	Clear.
Lynchburg	30.16	75	S. E.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Cape May	30.20	65	S.	Fresh.	Clearing
Burlington	30.22	64	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.94	65	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Galveston, Tex.	30.07	84	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Leavenworth	29.98	79	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill	30.05	72	S.	Calm.	Clear.
Davenport	30.08	65	....	Gentle.	Rain.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1—7 P. M.—The barometer has varied a little and risen at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The low barometer, which was in the north-west Friday evening, has moved over Lake Superior and eastward, with fresh south-westerly winds and light rain on the northern Lakes Michigan and Huron. The area of high pressure has moved eastward and now extends from Maryland to Massachusetts. The barometer has risen from Missouri to North Carolina, and northward, excepting a slight fall on the immediate coast from Maine to Virginia, where it is now probably rising. Rain fell during the night from North Carolina to Pennsylvania, and threatening weather has continued during the day, and has extended to Massachusetts. Rain is reported this afternoon from Florida and Georgia; clearing-up and clear weather west of Indiana and Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the low barometer north of Lake Huron will extend to the Eastern States by Sunday night; that south-westerly winds will probably continue on the lower lakes, and south-easterly winds on the Atlantic coast from Maine to New-Jersey. Westerly winds and clearing weather are probable for the Ohio and Mississippi Valley.

Preparations for the Regatta at Cape Island.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 1.—A great multitude came down this evening. The hotels are filling up rapidly. The prizes for the regatta are on exhibition at the Stockton House. Among the guests are Gens. MEADE, PATTERSON and SEWELL, Judge WOODWARD, and THOMAS A. SCOTT. Two notorious hotel-thieves named HAMILTON and HOPKINS were arrested to-night, and locked up. The night has cleared off beautifully, and everywhere are festivity and enjoyment.

THE KUKLUX.

The Trials in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1.—In the Kuklux trial at Oxford, Miss., today, J. C. DAVIS, (colored,) testified that on the night in question three of the defendants came to his house, and told him that he was one of those Radical fellows, and ordered him to follow them, and in fear of his life, he did so. After proceeding a short distance, they donned disguises and furnished him with one of red and black and a mule to ride. The party went to PAGE'S house, which was entered, and JOE was ordered to tie PAGE'S hands with a rope. A bedcord was cut to furnish a suspender, and the marauders rode to the wood a mile distant. JOE and another man were left in charge of the horses, while the party entered with the prisoner. In a few minutes they heard the sound of the stripes and the wretched man beseeching his murderers to allow him time to pray or to see his wife, both of which entreaties were denied. After a short time JOE was called into the wood, where he found PAGE lying on the ground beside a rude shallow grave with a rope around his neck, showing that death resulted from hanging. The body was tumbled into the grave by JOE and other negroes present by order of the leader, and hastily covered with earth and leaves. The party then stripped off their disguises and separated shortly before daylight. The witness underwent a rigid cross-examination, but the defense failed to shake his testimony. He identified three of the white and two colored defendants as having been active in the tragedy. The case will be continued on Monday.

A Card from Senator Brownlow in Reply to Gen. Forrest.

To the Editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle:

The telegraphic dispatches from Washington, published in the papers this morning, give a brief synopsis of his testimony before the Congressional Kuklux Committee.

On account of the operations of the Kuklux Klan, it is well known throughout Tennessee that I called the militia into the field, and called them under a special act of the Legislature. As to their existence as an organization, we had the testimony of this same FORREST, who stated publicly that there were 40,000 organized and well equipped in Tennessee. This he gave to the world through the newspapers, and now shamefully seeks to make the impression that no such organization is extant.

There is a principle in municipal law that the suppression of truth is equivalent to the expression of falsehood. Hence, in regard to my militia and my proclamation calling them out, FORREST'S statement is false by suppression, false by denial and false by misrepresentation. The Kuklux Klan were in existence in Tennessee as early as 1862, when this man FORREST commanded a brigade of them and led them to victory in the cowardly and infamous butchery of Fort Pillow.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 28, 1871.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Toledo *Blade* has received crop reports from fifty points in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. The summary indicates a large crop of wheat, a fair crop of hay, a light crop of oats; potatoes better than expected, but light; corn promising well. The fruit crop is a little below the average, perhaps, three-fourths.

The United States Grand Jury at Little Rock, Ark., have indicted twenty-one persons for violation of the Enforcement act at the late elections, Senator CLAYTON being among the number. About thirty more indictments were found, but the Grand Jury did not have time to return them.

Gov. CLAFLIN having asked the opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as to the eligibility of females to the office of Justice of the Peace, (Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and Miss STEVENS being previously appointed,) the Court decided that they have no constitutional or legal authority whatever.

A gang of counterfeiters was arrested on Friday, at Monroe, Wis., by officers of the United States Secret Service. Their names are NAPOLEON BONAPARTE LOTTA, JOHN SHERMAN, CLAYTON ROBINSON and CHARLES VAUGHN.

In Boston, yesterday, an unknown man sold BREWSTER, SWEET & Co. $1,100 of bonds. While counting his money, a stranger told him he had dropped some bills, and, while picking up the two bills, another man grabbed the money and escaped.

The chiefs of the different divisions of the Internal Revenue Office sent their reports of work for the fiscal year to the Commissioner, yesterday, showing that the entire work of the year had been completed, no cases lying over.

President GRANT attended a banquet tendered him in Collector THOMAS MURPHY'S Long Branch cottage last evening. The President's family will attend church today in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The beer question was decided in Boston, yesterday, by a majority of 5,926 in the affirmative. A light vote was thrown and very little interest manifested. The result was yeas 7,421, nays 1,495.

At Lexington, Va., on Friday, GEORGE DOCK, (colored) stabbed GEORGE ACKERLY (white) through the heart with a knife and killed him. ACKERLY accused DOCK of aiding his niece to elope.

A request has been presented to the internal revenue authorities from the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, at Hampton, Va., asking to be allowed to manufacture cigars without incurring taxes.

Gen. CATTERSON, and Col. WHIPPLE, late United States Marshal and District-Attorney at Little Rock, Ark., will leave today for Washington to appear before the Southern Outrage Committee.

Hon. GEORGE K. WILLIAMS, late member of the Joint High Commission, has purchased five acres of ground on Meridian Hill, D. C., the site contemplated for a new Executive Mansion.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Boston yesterday overruled the exceptions taken in the case of JOHN MORAN, the Stoughton murderer. He will be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Commissioner PLEASONTON gives instructions that distillers who actually stop work during the 4th of July, shall not be assessed for that day, it being a national holiday.

Solicitor MCMICHAEL, of the Revenue Department, has delivered opinions on about 500 cases since his appointment, and commences the new fiscal year with a clear desk.

As CHAS. E. DEPALL, yesterday, was at work lowering a boiler into the steamer *Daniel Webster*, he made a misstep and fell through the hatchway and was killed.

The Chicago City Appropriation bill, with all its offensive features, has finally passed the Common Council, and having been signed by the Mayor, has become a law.

Mrs. MCCARTY, the wife of FRANK MCCARTY, an estimable lady, residing near Winona, Ill., committed suicide by hanging herself on Thursday evening.

Pools on the Long Branch races will be sold on to-morrow evening, at the West End Hotel. All the horses are in fine condition and showing great speed.

Gov. COOKE, of Washington; Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey, and Senator GEORGE E. SPENCER, of Alabama, are at the West End Hotel, Long Branch.

It is denied that Collector FORD, Surveyor FOX and Marshal NEWCOMB, of St. Louis, have signed a memorial for the removal of Gen. SMITH, Postmaster.

The war claim of the State of Kentucky for over half a million dollars, has not yet been paid, owing to the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The storehouse of J. C. OSGOOD, in Salem, Mass., was burned, yesterday, with 770 bales of cotton and a lot of oil. Loss, $12,000.

The banquet of the New-Jersey Editorial Association took place at the Stockton House, Cape May, on Friday evening.

A warrant for $154,273 has been issued to Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, on account of the war claim of that State.

Nearly two thousand visitors arrived at Long Branch yesterday, among them a large number of turfmen.

Dr. J. W. Clift has resigned the Internal Revenue Collectorship of the Savannah district of Georgia.

Mrs. SANDERS, who was shot by her husband at Blue Earth, Wis., on the 29th ult., is dead.

A. A. WHITE, of Turin, N. Y., was robbed of $8,000 in bonds, yesterday, from his store.

TRIBUTE TO IRVING.

The Latest Ornament to Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Unvailing of Washington Irving's Bust—Ceremonies at the Park—Presentation Address by Mr. Demas Barnes—Address by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

Yesterday afternoon a colossal bust of WASHINGTON IRVING, executed by MR. J. WILSON MCDONALD, of New-York, was unvailed in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The bust is the gift of Mr. DEMAS BARNES. The attendance of ladies and gentlemen to witness the ceremony was both large and brilliant. Many prominent politicians were present in carriages, accompanied by their wives and children, as were also many clergymen and other professional gentlemen. The bust is placed upon a pedestal of Aberdeen granite, 15 feet 6 inches high. The only inscription on the work is the name of IRVING on the front of the pedestal. There was an excellent band in attendance, discoursing appropriate music. Mr. A. A. LOW presided, and made a few fitting remarks, after which Mr. BARNES made the following presentation address:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: To every age and generation arises a separate duty. Our forefathers felled the forest, digged canals and formed a government. That which immediately preceded ours unlocked the hidden resources of science, harnessed steam and lightning to the engines of skill, until now a ton of coal will perform the labor of a hundred hands, and the hitherto worthless products of an inland State are transported over mountains to bless and enrich the world. Wealth, education, esthetic taste and increased luxuries have revolutionized society as well in the building of cities, as in the furnishing a house. Labor dictates to capital eight hours per day—the humble have leisure to cultivate habits of thought, the opulent demand a wider scope for enjoyment, and all conditions of society are permeated with an ennobling pride, which has made us a nation of critics. Ignorance and want will accommodate themselves to humble surroundings; but wealth and refinement seek congeniality, and will domicile themselves wherever the bounty of nature or the wisdom of man combine the greatest attractions, whether it be in Alpine grandeur, the Kursaals of Baden, or the newer charms of American cities. The accident of our existence in the nineteenth century forces us into a race with other cities for population and wealth. Sound policy dictates to Brooklyn liberal improvements—competition compels her to it. And why not? The railroads of a continent and the commerce of a world meet us at the water's front; our streets are broad and elegant; places of amusement, galleries of art and universities of learning are rapidly multiplying; residences here are more convenient to our counting-rooms than are those of upper New-York; a bridge more wonderful than the Claudian Aqueducts of Rome will soon furnish us an unobstructed highway across the river, and this Park, in what will soon be the centre of population, all combine to suggest our destiny and define our duty. We are a young city, and have, within a brief period, had to provide streets, water, sewerage, public buildings, schools, parks, &c., for the most rapidly-expanding population in the United States; yet, with all these concentrated improvements, our taxes for 1870 were but $19 02 *per capita*, against $29 04 in New-York for the same period. Our object now is to domicile capital as well as population. This we can only do by making our city attractive as well as convenient. Bear in mind that in this country we cannot spend public money for purposes of mere ornamentation, as is done under monarchical institutions. Those who here undertake trusts of such a character must expect to be public martyrs while they live, but they will be considered public benefactors when they have passed away and their works become their monuments. Let us lay aside envy and distrust, and prepare a brighter page for the history of our city. Can we not do justice to honored men as well as add euphony to literature by dispensing with our Sackett-street Boulevard, our Fourth and Flatbush avenues, and substitute a "Stranahan Way," a "Murphy's Drive," and a "Low's Terrace," intermingled with the aboriginal dialect of the Oneidas and the Iroquois? Mr. President and gentlemen of the Park Commission, I was an original promoter of this Park. I know through what you have passed. You have labored for ten years without other compensation than that applause which is grudgingly bestowed by a heavily-taxed community, and you have provided us what we this day behold. I would have made the Park different in many respects, but it will ever be our city's pride as it is. But the Park is not completed. You require deer to feed upon yonder lawn, swan and gondolas to enliven the waters of your lakes, birds to sing in aviaries, lions to roar and elephants to amuse in zoölogical gardens, tropical plants to bloom in conservatories, and works of art to adorn appropriate places. These should be the contributions of your fellow-citizens. With this view I have caused the work which through you I now present to the City of Brooklyn, to be erected in this place. Few names have greater claims upon their countrymen than his we now seek to honor. IRVING was a New-Yorker by birth and an American by education and thought. Cosmopolite as he was, his theories were ours, and whether musing under aristocratic patronage in London, Lisbon or Paris, he taught the philosophy of the Republic, and his heart was always upon the Hudson. He belonged to no political party. He worshiped his God without ostentation or offense, illustrating through a long life those heroic virtues of fixed purpose, fidelity and good will which even now call forth the tear of gratitude when memory re-echoes his genial humor and the kindly sentiments of his warm heart. Who has not in imagination enjoyed with him the terrific grandeur of "a thunder-storm in the Highlands of the Hudson;" sailed with him in the jolly "Half Moon;" wandered with him through the deserted halls of "The Alhambra;" laughed at the mishaps of "Ichabod Crane;" sighed with the disconsolate "Gretchen;" smoked the social pipe with his rubicund Dutchman, and discovered through him new traits to admire in the immortal WASHINGTON. We love IRVING for his sympathetic nature and exquisite humor—we honor him as the founder of an American literature. Deprived of a thorough education, and not blessed with fortune, yet he became the peer and intimate friend of Sir WALTER SCOTT, of TOM MOORE, of CAMPBELL and TALLEYRAND, of COOPER and EVERETT, and of all the first scholars ou both continents. SCOTT wrote to CAMPBELL that "young IRVING was by far the greatest literary genius that had appeared upon the horizon of the New World." We have become so accustomed to the use of his ideal creations that we have forgotten their parentage. What do we relish more in this hot weather than "Knickerbocker" ice? the steamer *Rip Van Winkle* carries us safely to Albany, while we beguile our hours with the legends of "Wolfert's Roost," and "Sleepy Hollow." IRVING never married. At the age of seventy-six, the worn Bible of Miss HOFFMAN was by his side, attesting the sincerity of an only love pledged at her new-made grave over fifty years before. New-York mourned his death by every suitable observance and demonstration. He has now slept at his favorite Sunnyside for eleven years. Could he return to the scenes of his early associations, well may we wonder if he would not be as much astonished at our progress as was poor Rip after his twenty years' sleep in the mountains. While the iconoclasts of France are pulling down the proud monuments of her now departed grandeur; while enervated England is taxing her toiling millions to bolster up the pampered scions of a tottering royalty, let us rear columns to our spirit of utility which shall outlive the memory of war-stained Vendome—columns which like the pillars of Hercules shall cast their shadows upon the shores of two continents—let us invite artisans from the European carnival of blood to build upon American soil arcs of triumph to a carnival of peace, and let us today in Brooklyn perpetuate in imperishable bronze the fame of one of America's most loved names, and add our mite to a spirit of art which shall render our City the envied home of the cultivated from all parts of the world.

At the conclusion of Mr. BARNES' remarks the bust was unvailed by the sculptor.

ADDRESS OF REV. H. W. BEECHER.

The President then introduced Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It was the custom among the Greeks of old to embellish their temples, not only as places of worship, but as museums of art, to be filled by the patriotic zeal of the citizens. Their noblest and their best men, those who had taken honors at the great games, those who had distinguished themselves by public service, whether in the army or in the State, had statues decreed to them, and then perpetuated in marble, in ivory or in gold, were placed in the chief temples. And it was one of those things to which every ambitious man aspired, to make it felt that he was worthy to have his statue decreed and placed in some public resort. No temple have we except this which God builded; and we do not need any more fitting receptacle for statutes decreed not by express vote, but by the enthusiasm of our citizens, for those who have in the walks of life served well the Commonwealth. And here in days to come I doubt not that this beneficent example of one of our most worthy citizens will be followed, and then will be found many who will be eager to expend their wealth in such a way as shall make a source of education and an ornament, and shall attach their names to that of other great men, who will carry them down to posterity. The possession of riches does not necessarily make a man so distinguished that posterity will remember him; none are cherished by the memory who live for themselves. It is said that virtue has its own reward. We generally think that selfish riches has its own reward, and we let it; and when capitalists perish they perish forever. But those who are moved to employ their wealth for the ornamentation of the city where they live, for the building of noble institutions, or in the name of the great departed rear memorials of a literary or artistic character, become benefactors second only to those whom they honor. And I doubt not that in such a city as Brooklyn there will yet be found scores who will seek the honor of placing statues in this Park. And here may I say that while we honor men who have gained laurels by their bravery, which is right, and those who have attained distinction as statesmen, which is also right, we are, perhaps, liable to forget those men who walk the more peaceful paths of life treading the flowery ways of literature; the men who have no claims upon us but those which their books lay. I therefore look upon this selection as eminently beneficent, commemorating as it does one who by his writings gave utterance to the noblest of human sentiments. With the same motive, however, in erecting our statues, we should endeavor to select men who shall fitly represent the great working classes of our country. Here and there, in every community, some man can be found who would be a fit representative of the working class, who through daily toil in the sweat of their brow, throughout America are rearing commercial memorials that will go down to generations yet unborn, who have, however, no voice to speak for themselves, but whose memories should not be permitted to die out. I hope there will be in this Park a working man's statue. Here all the professions should be represented; the merchant should have some one placed before his eyes honoring his profession, and here, too, should be represented our engineers, who have given their genius to serve their country, and examples of such are not wanting; noble types cannot be wanting in a land that boasts such men as ERICCSON and ROBELING; although I sincerely hope the time may be long delayed that will call for the erection of statues to either of these gentlemen; and last of all, in the department of literature, we might find even a clergyman worthy of a place in the collection, although there may not be any of them now possessed of esthetic qualities that would make them good subjects for a bust. Ministers may yet be born that shall be good and handsome. [Laughter.] But in this selection of men that are to represent not any single class but all classes, it may be well to suggest that, lest some of our patriots should attempt to use up the facilities of the Park, that none but the dead should be admitted to the collection. First Greenwood, then the Park. You never know what a man will do until after he is dead, and it might therefore be especially awkward to be under necessity of removing a statue whose prototype had disappointed our expectations. There be many also that might by a skillful use of pecuniary influence improvise enthusiasm enough on their own behalf to induce them to make a free-will offering of their own busts. It might be proper, therefore, for the Commissioners to decree that only the dead shall live here, either in the form of bronze or stone. While, however, we are prompted to rear memorials to those we love, it is well that we should begin with one so gentle, so sweet, so pure in life and so noble as WASHINGTON IRVING. Many there are that we admire afar off; they are without hearts; but IRVING is our fireside companion. Those who have never seen him love him, and those that have read his works feel that if he should come where they are it would be like the breaking in of a sunbeam upon a storm; for where did his books go that care did not depart? where did his lines cross that there are not pleasant places? It is his peculiar excellence that he is a care expeller. Other men have written histories which will rank higher than his, yet he stands respectable as a historian; other men with more critical acumen and more profound philosophical insight have reared biographies, yet he stands high as a biographer; other men in their avocation may have occupied a larger sphere, and perhaps may measure more, but it was his peculiar fortune to be born in the early period of our literary history when there was a new path open, and he, occupying as he did, holds a position that no other man can. Standing, therefore, at the beginning of our reputable liberation, this man, praised by two continents, this man that yet keeps two continents enthraled by his magic power, it is eminently right that we should assemble to do honor to the name of WASHINGTON IRVING. Not one word has he written that in his sphere above he now would blot out. Not one thought can I remember that he, even in the seraphic presence, could wish unexpressed. Without any of that sarcasm that burns where it strikes, he softened all the asperities of life by his playful wit. I am told that it is taken in dudgeon by some members of that very respectable family that he wrote that most veritable and instructive history of New-York; but surely the man who can find fault with IRVING'S *Knickerbockers' History of New-York* must be akin to the man spoken of by SYDNEY SMITH, who required a surgical operation to get a joke into his head, for if ever there was a history that bore upon its face evidence of the amiability of its author, it is this one. All the objectionable features, however, will be forgotten when a few respectable gentlemen have gone to heaven—and they have been long waited for there, and won't be much missed here on earth. There is no spot on the earth that would not be adorned by a statue of IRVING, and here it is especially appropriate. Thousands will pass this way and cast their glances upon his noble features. The young will be taught by their parents that this is IRVING, and, returning home, they will seek his works. It may be that jaded merchants may sometimes find their curiosity whetted when informed that this is IRVING, and that he was an American, and it may be that some who view the noble gift may be led to follow the present noble benefactor. No place more fit than this could have been chosen more likely to consort with the taste and feeling of IRVING. These swelling hills, that broad sheet of heaving water, and this fertile plain covered, as it will be, from time to time, all combine to form such a scene as would have given pleasure to the author of *Rip Van Winkle*. And thus recognizing the fitness of the subject, it is with pleasure that we intrust the life and memory of this most genial of all American authors to the attention of our children's children.

GUATEMALA REVOLUTION.

Progress of the Revolution—The Government Losing Ground—Rout of the Regulars.

The Panama *Star & Herald* of June 19 contains intelligence of importance from Guatemala. "Our dates," it says, "are to the 1st inst. The revolution under the leadership of Don MIGUEL GARCIA GRANADOS, is making serious headway against the Government. On the 29th ult. a battle, or what in these countries is called by that name, took place near a village called Chiché, in the Department of Tetonicapam, in which the Government force of 800 men was utterly routed by the revolutionists. The following translation of the Government *Official Bulletin* gives an account of the disaster:

GUATEMALA, May 31.

Yesterday morning parties commenced coming into the city, with reports of an unfortunate disaster to the division of troops commanded by Lieut.-Col. CALONGE. In the afternoon that officer himself, with Lieut.-Col. CUEVAS and SALAZAR, and other officers arrived and reported the occurrence to the President. It appears that at mid-day on the 29th ult. the division of Lieut. CALONGE succeeded in coming up with the revolutionary force near a village called Chiché, and taking up a favorable position, commenced at once an attack. The troops were in good spirits and courageously sustained the first fire of the enemy, which did no damage. Suddenly an inexplicable panic took possession of two or three companies, occupying the centre, which broke and ran. Lieut.-Col. CALONGE and other officers did their utmost to check the disorder, and to prevent its spread to the rest of the division, but unfortunately without effect, the panic soon becoming general. The officers retired without serious molestation from the enemy, and in the road succeeded in re-uniting some of the scattered force, while many others sought safety in the direction of their homes. Five or six killed and about the same number wounded, was, according to the report of the officers, the total injury to the division, all of which only tends to make the occurrence more inexplicable. The Government has taken the necessary measures to repair this unfortunate disaster, having a sufficient number of troops at the capital and in the departments to pursue the revolutionists. We consider it probable that the rebels have continued their march toward the Altos, in which direction they were moving when overtaken by Lieut.-Col. CALONGE.

From private advices we learn that on the day of the date of the above bulletin the capital was fearfully excited at the turn of affairs, and the feeling, so long latent against the Government and the Jesuits, by whom it is controlled, was becoming bold and outspoken. From the same source we learn that in the affair of Chiché the Government troops fired only one volley in the direction of the rebels, and then, to a man, with many officers, broke ranks, threw away their arms, and scattered in all directions, two or three hundred going over to the side of the rebels. It seems there are in the ranks of the rebel forces about 180 picked men (Mexicans) armed with repeating rifles, who occupy the advance. Concealing themselves from view by lying prone on the ground, or hiding behind rocks and trees, they pick off their enemies deliberately, one by one, long before the main bodies approach each other near enough to bring their flint-locks and other simple arms into play. This method of warfare is new, and consequently demoralizing to Central American troops. They see no enemy nor hear the report of the arm from which the fatal messenger is sent; they only see their companions in the ranks, perhaps an officer at their head, struck down dead or wounded beside them; and to this new source of terror as much as to general disaffection may be attributed the cause of the panic at the fight of Chiché, and which seems so inexplicable to the Government. If properly led and encouraged, these same 180 rifles may yet conquer Guatemala for the rebels. The rebel leader after the fight at Chiché, took up his line of march for Masatenango, at which point it is said he will make a stand and issue a proclamation announcing himself liberator of the country. It is difficult to say what will be the final result of this revolutionary movement. One thing, however, seems quite certain, and that is, that no revolution for the past twenty years against the Government of Guatemala has ever reached a point so full of promise of success.

REPUBLICAN UNITY.

The Work of the Binghamton Convention—Spirit and Aims of the Men Composing it—What was Intended and Accomplished.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Friday, June 30, 1871.

While the Convention of the Young Men's Republican State Association, just held in this city, was not a body powerful in numbers, nor perhaps in one sense in political influence, it was composed of earnest thoughtful men, who have been trusted by large constituencies and who have become known and honored as unswerving and incorruptible servants of the Republican Party. The Convention, therefore, had the unusual, and as valuable as unusual, distinction of being plainly and wholly devoted to principles instead of men; of seeking exclusively to further the interests of the party and ignoring those of individuals. In this way the meeting was one of the most significant and important lately held in the State, and must exercise a great influence toward ameliorating if not eradicating those dissensions within their ranks which all good Republicans so deeply regret.

To any one witnessing the proceedings, it was apparent that the men engaged in the movement which had resulted in the meeting are thoroughly honest in their professions. The resolutions and speeches you have already published show to a large extent what these professions are, and if there were any doubt in the matter it would be removed by the personal character of the men foremost in this new movement. Hon. G. HILTON SCRIBNER, of Westchester, President of the Association, Hon. Anson G. Wood and Hon. Henry R. Durfee, of Wayne; Hon. F. A. Heberger, of Erie; Hon. Wm. W. Goodrich, of Kings; Hon. John E. Pound, of Niagara, and others equally well known to the State at large, or to localities, as honest, faithful, zealous Republicans, are at the head of the movement, and they can be believed when they say that they are working in the interests of the party, and are not devoted to the fortunes of any one man within it. As a further evidence of the spirit in which they have entered upon the task of uniting the Republican Party against the common enemy, some extracts from the speech of Mr. DURFEE, who presided at the public meeting, are appended:

"If I understand aright the meaning and purpose of our gathering, we come as citizens of the great Empire State, with an earnest desire to promote the interests of her people; and we come as Republicans, because we are satisfied that only through the instrumentality of the Republican Party can we hope to accomplish the results which we seek. We have watched the conduct of the Democratic Party since it secured control of the State Government three years ago. We have marked its spirit and its tendency, and have seen what it has accomplished. Vehement in its denunciations of our policy, of our corruption, of our prodigality when out of power, and entering upon the administration of the affairs of the State with loud protestations of reform, we have found after three years' trial that while it has by unwise management reduced the revenues of the State on the one hand, it has lavished them with wasteful profusion on the other; that by tricks and practices the most corrupt and shameless it has made our legislation, imperfect at the best, a mockery and a farce; that it has opened wide the flood-gates of corruption, and inaugurated a saturnalia of venality, employing money drawn from the pockets of the people to debauch the public virtue and control the politics of the State.

To dethrone this unclean spirit is the task which we have set ourselves to do; and 'how shall it be accomplished?' is the question which we are trying to answer. The first step toward success is to ascertain the cause of former failure, and that we shall not have far to seek. It was not because we were fairly outnumbered, for I firmly believe that we are and have been a majority of the legal voters of the State—it was rather because we did not utilize and develop our strength. Grown confident from success we did not always nominate as candidates the best and strongest men. Sincere and unselfish members of the party in too many instances refrained from attending the primary meetings, and allowed mere place-seekers and intriguers to make up a slate to control the action of our caucusses and conventions for their own personal ends. As a natural and inevitable consequence, many of our number became apathetic and indifferent, and relaxed their efforts if they did not even neglect to vote, for Republicans will not merge their individuality in a party and support it right or wrong. They are not a mere herd, held together by the cohesion of public plunder. If we would enlist their support and make them zealous for the cause, we must declare, as the guides of our action, principles which they can indorse, and nominate candidates who will command their confidence.

In conspicuous instances, too, men who had been elevated to high positions by the suffrages of Republicans, used the power intrusted to them for the common good apparently for the advancement of their individual ends, and, naturally, jealousies were aroused and factions sprung up which materially detracted from our strength. If we would succeed, these things must be remedied. An earnest purpose must be developed and made manifest to consult the common weal. Men must be put in nomination of whom the old-time questions can be asked and answered in the affirmative, 'Is he capable? Is he honest?' The people must be assured that our success means the steady and persistent carrying out of great principles, the restoration of honor, wisdom and integrity to the management of public affairs, and not the substitution of one set of cormorants for another to fatten on the public treasuries. If we would succeed, 'our cause must be intrusted to its own undoubted friends—men whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do care for the result.' Incumbents of official positions which they have received at the hands of Republicans, must recognize their obligations to the whole party, and seek to advance its interests, rather than to reward their especial friends and favorites. We make no attack on any man, or men, but the party has a right to demand this, and to insist upon it, and if they will not heed, it must fill their places with men who will. The party also must not tolerate entanglements with the enemy. Whoso is not with us is against us, and one traitor in the camp is more dangerous than a dozen open foes. Once harmonious and united, bound together by a common purpose and a common devotion to the cause, and success is within our grasp."

It was freely admitted that the Convention had achieved no positive result, nor was it expected that it would. All that was intended was to call general attention in the Republican Party to the most urgent need of the party, and that result, it is claimed, has been fully accomplished. The Executive Committee of the Association have also taken measures to establish it as a working element of the party in every Assembly District in the State, and those who assembled in council here have returned to their separate fields of labor with the pleasing conviction that the meeting has not been in vain.

E. C.

A Man Stabbed.

At a late hour last night THOMAS GAVIN, of Court-street, corner of Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, while turning from Broadway into Fulton-street, was stabbed by some unknown man who escaped. GAVIN'S wound was slight.

REVIVING FRANCE.

Favorable Republican Aspect of the Approaching Elections.

Great Activity Observable Among the Imperialists.

Many Monarchical Candidates to be Probably Returned.

Gambetta, Haussmann, Barrot and Assalant Withdraw.

Twelve Thousand Troops Disbanded and Sent Home.

Present Condition of the Bank of France.

The Troops at Longchamps—Soldiers Sent Home—The Returns of the Bank of France.

PARIS, July 1.—The *Official Journal* of today says there were present and taking part in the review at Longchamps 160 battalions of infantry, sixty squadrons of cavalry, twenty companies of engineers and 300 pieces of artillery. The Orleans Princes are today visiting M. THIERS. The Republican list of candidates for the Assembly is printed in today's journals. The name of GAMBETTA is absent from the list. Marshal MCMAHON and Gen. DE CISSEY are going to Bareges in the Pyrenees to seek renewed health in the famous sulphur baths of that region. Twelve thousand fusiliers and gunners have been sent to their homes. MM. HAUSSMANN, BARROT and ASSALANT have withdrawn from the candidatures for the Assembly. Gen. DE CISSEY has issued a circular prescribing regulations for the taking of the vote of the army at the election. The Bank of France has commenced the publication of its returns. The bullion in its vaults amounts to 550,000,000 francs, and the Treasury balance is 140,000,000 francs.

Probability of the Elections Supporting the Republic—Action of the Imperialists.

LONDON, July 1.—The papers of today discuss the French elections, which they generally believe will result favorably to the Government of M. THIERS and the Republic. A dispatch from Paris says the return of Monarchists is probable from many of the Departments. The Imperialists are making a very active canvass, but really have no chance of securing a considerable number of members of the Assembly.

Confiscation of Algerian Insurgent Property—Progress of the Rebellion.

VERSAILLES, July 1.—In the Assembly, today, M. FAVRE denied that the property of the Algerian insurgents had been confiscated. He admitted that several districts were still in the hands of the insurgents, but said that reinforcements were going forward, and that the insurrection would soon be suppressed.

CABLE BREVITIES.

A banquet was given on Thursday by the Anglo-American Association, in London. There were present Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Bishop McIlvaine, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Gen. W. F. Smith, Mr. Palfrey and Judge Hoar.

Mr. HOWARD, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, has been appointed agent in the United States to receive the claims of British subjects coming under the Treaty of Washington.

In the Lower Branch of the Spanish Cortes, yesterday, Señor MORET, Minister of Finance, stated that he would be able to reduce the expenditures for the coming fiscal year 2,400,000,000 reals.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD has arrived at Constantinople. SERVER EFFENDE has been appointed Foreign Secretary *ad interim*, and the Grand Vizier is seriously indisposed.

The whole royal family, the Duke DE NEMOURS, and the Prince Imperial were present at the review of 6,000 troops by the Queen in Bushey Park on Friday.

It is reported on creditable authority that Señor OLOZAGA has been appointed Spanish Ambassador to Paris, and that Señor RIVERO will succeed to his portfolio.

The Hanoverian troops made a brilliant triumphal entry into Hanover yesterday. A dispatch was received from Emperor WILLIAM regretting his absence.

Count VON BEUST made a speech in the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday, to the effect that the relations of the Empire with all foreign Powers were friendly.

The representatives of Portugal, Greece, Brazil, Switzerland and Bavaria have arrived at Rome. The other ambassadors are expected today.

The Spanish Chamber has decided to prosecute the trial of Deputy BARCIA, as an accomplice in the plot for the assassination of Gen. PRIM.

It is reported that the Cuban Gens. MANUEL AGRAMONTE, PORRO and JOSESITO RODRIGUEZ have made overtures to surrender.

The German attempt to excite dissatisfaction with the British Government among the inhabitants of Heligoland has proved a failure.

The loss of life by the explosion at Kidsgrove, England, is increased by the death of several of the injured.

The Russian Grand Duke VLADIMIR has paid a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Spanish party are making strenuous efforts to carry the Porto Rico elections.

All the Italian Ministers have arrived in Rome, and been installed.

Count VALMASEDA left Santiago de Cuba yesterday.

The Austrian delegation has passed the Budget.

Probable Homicide by an Infuriated Husband.

JOHN K. LOVEGROVE, an organ-grinder, and a one-armed remnant of the war, becoming enraged yesterday morning at his wife, at their residence No. 55 Mulberry-street, flung a stove-lid at her. The missle flying wide of the mark, struck CATHARINE COFFEE, aged two years, who was playing in the yard, fracturing her skull. LOVEGROVE was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, was committed to await the result of the injury. The child was taken to Park Hospital.

The Gunning S. Bedford Association.

The Gunning S. Bedford Association was organized last evening, at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Lexington-avenue. It is formed for social purposes, and is composed of the best young men in that vicinity. The following officers were elected: President, THOMAS W. PITMAN; Vice-President, CHARLES GILSEY; Secretary, JAMES MCCABE; Treasurer, J. C. O'BRIEN. The Club will occupy the Andrew Jackson Club-house as soon as the latter Club remove to their new quarters.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THROUGH LIFE.

We slight the gifts that every season bears,
And let them fall unheeded from our grasp,
In our great eagerness to reach and clasp
The promised treasure of the coming years;

Or else we mourn some great good passed away,
And, in the shadow of our grief shut in,
Refuse the lesser good we yet might win,
The offered peace and gladness of today.

So through the chambers of our life we pass,
And leave them one by one, and never stay,
Not knowing how much pleasantness there was
In each, until the closing of the door
Has sounded through the house, and died away,
And in our hearts we sigh, "For evermore."

—*Chambers's Journal.*

AN EXALTED HORN.

Und alle deine hohen Werke
Sind herrlice wie am ersten Tag.—*Faust.*

"Well: and what shall we do next?" So asked my friend, Arthur Braybrooke, as we sat one evening in the month of August, 1869, on the bench in front of Seiler's Monte Rosa Hotel in Zermatt, after having been engaged for about a fortnight in Alpine work performed in the Zermatt region.

"What next?" I replied, dreamily letting the smoke escape in rings and pausing to think. Behind me was the white hotel, before me the green hills, dusky in the after sunset chiaro-scuro of a fine Summer evening. Near our bench stood groups of peasants, Sesselträger, mules, guides, porters. One high thing stood out loftily clear in the bright light which had left the valley—the object in question being the four peaks of the Mischabel or Saas Grat range.

"What next? Well, I really hardly know. Monte Rosa? Oh, I forgot, you have done that. You A. C. men have done everything. Really I don't know what ought to come next; let us ask Christian."

"Very well," answered my friend, who also was quietly smoking, "let us consult Christian; but stop, here's my Ball, and I can read him under the lamp. You call Christian and I'll have a look at Ball."

While my friend was looking for the right page in Ball's *Guide to the Western Alps*, I strolled lazily into the guides' room of Seiler's Hotel and called for our guide, Christian Lauener, who was engaged by us as chief guide for a specified time.

Christian was easily found, and came at my call with his usual hearty willingness. Those who have never seen this great Alpine guide may like to view him as he advances toward the bench in front of the hotel. Christian Lauener, perhaps some thirty-five or forty years old, is rather over six feet high, very strongly and actively built. He wears a uniform suit of a sad weather-stained green hue. His once black Tyrolese hat is crested with the feathers of the Waldhuhn, and the nails in his heavy boots clatter upon the round pebbles of the pavement in front of the hotel. His manly, cheery face expresses eloquently honesty, courage, fidelity, friendliness. He has done every big thing on the Alps, and has done many for the first time; some, as for instance the unique *Dent Blanche*, on one of the only two occasions on which that most difficult peak has been ascended. His Red Indian sagacity is equal to his cheerful trustworthiness. His step on the glacier is as sure as his heart is firm and true. To engage Christian is not merely to "employ" him. You secure the zealous dependable assistance of a friendly man, as worthy and pleasant as he is competent. I always fancied that my giant guide presented to the sense of poet or of painter an ideal of William Tell. His clear laughing eye is of a light bluish-gray; his weather-beaten features are sunburnt past all praying for; his light moustache and beard frame a mouth as firm in danger as it is kindly in repose. He combines all the highest qualities (and they are very high ones) of the first-class Swiss guide.

This picturesque and gigantesque figure then saunters slowly up to the bench on which my friend, who has found the place in Ball, is sitting under the lamp, and joins good-humoredly in our consultation.

"Look here!" cries Arthur, reading from his guide-book, "Ball says of the Mischabel range—how fine it looks now"—here Mr. Arthur began to read, while I looked over his shoulder—"that 'the Dom is 14,938 feet high'—the highest thing in Switzerland, you know, and very little done—that 'the Dom is the highest and steepest continuous ascent yet made in the Alps; that thorough training is requisite for the mountaineers who would undertake it.'" I say, let's do the Mischabel; very few fellows have done it. Good work and fine view. Every one has done Monte Rosa. We can do that afterward. I am all for the Mischabel. Christian what do you say? What about the weather? Shall we try it to-morrow?"

Christian, screwing up one eye as a sailor does, balanced on his feet, looked carefully all round the sky and hills, and then responded slowly, "Well, I've never, as it happens, been up the Mischabel myself, but I've heard all about it from Anderegg who has, and I know the way and the porter at Randa who went up with your countryman Mr.—how do you pronounce it?—Davies? There's been a deal of snow lately o' nights, and I should say that cone would be rather heavy: but still I don't see why we shouldn't try it. We can do Monte Rosa next. Weather'll do, I think. Not often done, the Mischabel. You two can do it. Well, yes; we may as well try it."

This was confirmatory, and we determined to try the Mischabel. It appeared that we should have to start the next morning at about ten, and drive to Randa. From Randa, which is a village in the valley between Zermatt and St. Nicholas, the ascent was to begin; and it further appeared that we should have to bivouac for a night in the open, on a shelf of rock on the side of the mountain, about 7,000 feet above Randa. Christian undertook to provide the rugs, the trap, and the second guide—who turned out to be a first-rate fellow—and said he would find porters at Randa. M. and Mme. Seiler, the most friendly and sympathizing of hosts and hostesses, engaged to attend to the commissariat; and everything being thus arranged, we smoked our final pipe amid joyous anticipations of a fine new mountain excursion on the morrow.

One thing only troubled me; a ruck in a stocking had rubbed a hole in one heel, and had made a large sore place. What of that? One can't stop long on the Alps; weather there is changeable, and perhaps the heel won't hurt on the Mischabel. Anyhow the die is cast, and to-morrow "up we go!"

The next morning duly came, ten o'clock arrived, and with it all our necessaries. At last we got under way from Zermatt. The provisions were packed, and the rugs were not forgotten. Arthur and myself sat on the front bench; behind us were the two swarthy sunburnt guides. They carried the ice-axes and the ropes. A peasant in a blue blouse and round gray hat drove the tall, well-fed mule. The narrow road winds along by the banks of the roaring river, which rages downward to the sea, boiling, foaming, and heaping itself up into passionate waves and whirlpools whenever rocks or bends endeavor to oppose its furious flow. We are, of course, in a valley. On either hand rise chains of mountains. We are so close to those on the right hand that we see only the bulk of the lower spurs, and never the peaks; while, separated from the left-hand range by the width of the river, by bare spaces of bleaching stony tracts of barrenness, and by fields, we see an occasional peak, a tract of snow, or white-ribbed glacier. As the road winds we lose sight of some of the peaks of the mountains beyond Zermatt. The Matterhorn disappears; presently the Petit Mont Cervin is lost sight of; then Castor and Pollux give place to the Lyskamm; but still ever present on the left hand is the fairest peak of all peaks, the clear, soaring, sharp-pointed, pure white pinnacle of the magnificent Weisshorn.

On the right we get occasional glimpses of the Mischabelhörner, the highest peaks of the Saas Grat range. They are our goal, which seems afar off as we near the base of the enormous mass. Our springless vehicle bumps along over the stony road, and our way is accompanied by the ceaseless roar of the ever-hurrying river which, apparently too late for an important appointment, swirls along in maddest haste. The sun shines bright and hot, and two hours' driving brings us to the village of Randa.

By the side of the road is one white hotel of very moderate pretensions. Before this the car stops; one guide lifts out all our traps, while Christian looks after the men that he has to engage as porters. One of these has, as a porter, been up before; and Christian enters with him into an eager discussion upon the details of the route. In about an hour we are ready to start, and set off in procession. As on all occasions, Christian leads; Arthur and myself walk together; then comes Joseph, and then the porters. The latter carry on their backs tall baskets which contain blankets, provisions, and a *casserole* for cooking. The commencement of the ascent is a continuous climb, steep but not difficult, the way winding through pine woods by a mountain stream, and over grass slopes studded with blocks and masses of rock. Thin goat-paths are dimly marked, and as we are in no great hurry we swing gently on, talking and laughing, while stalwart Lauener breaks into snatches of cheery song.

We left Randa about 1 o'clock; we expect to reach our dormitory easily by 6 or 7. We have two guides and three porters; one of the latter (two of them are to accompany us only to the sleeping place) is a bright-eyed, merry-faced youngster of some eighteen years, very pleasant to look upon; the porter who has been up before is a strong, wiry fellow, of a determined aspect; the third is a good-natured, but lumpish, young peasant, who tends cows up the neighboring hills.

The procession presses forward merrily (I wish my heel wouldn't throb so,) and we indulge in delightful anticipations and retrospects. Only two difficulties occur before we reach the rock work. These are two moderately troublesome rock couloirs, perpendicular, smooth, high, and devoid of holding points. But Christian is equal to every emergency. Climbing up somehow first, he hoists up porters, ice-axes, baskets and ourselves. Joseph comes last, helped by the rope; and we begin in the falling light of the afternoon to climb the final rocks beneath the sleeping-place at which we arrive at the predicted hour of sunset. We find there two flat, narrow ledges of rock, separated by a hollow abyss which opens on the infinite. We christen at once one the dining-room, and the other the bedroom. The ledges are, perhaps, four feet broad, tolerably flat, and impended over by great rock boulders. They are very safe, if you don't step over the edge, and pretty comfortable, if you don't mind a floor of rocky hardness and stony irregularity. We have mounted 7,000 feet. Now, Christian, dinner, dinner, if you please.

Here we promptly begin our preparations for cooking. An iron pot, or *casserole*, is slung upon three sticks over a fire made of the arbutus wood which one of our porters has gathered on the way and carried up for us. The dry branches soon crackle and smoke, and then the bright flames begin to dart and leap. As the fire rises it shows us how the darkness is deepening all around. We make some soup, which would be poor stuff were it not for the Liebig lozenges which we put in, and which improve it as strength improves all character. The soup is soon ready, and we begin our welcome meal. The soup is good, and the guides render justice to Prof. Liebig. We have some cold meat, not very good, and of an undeterminate character, but supposed to be muscular mutton. We have further some rather sour bread and some rather hard cheese. We have red wine, nominally emanating from the region of Bordeaux, and we have one bottle of English beer. Our champagne is reserved for the possible event of reaching the summit. There is further a small brandy-flask in case of emergencies. Two of the porters now leave us to return to Randa; and then, grouped round the high blazing fire, Arthur, myself, the gigantic Lauener, the sturdy Joseph, and the sinewy porter, sit or stretch, and eat. Fatigue and food evolve a delicious condition of repose, in which the body is supine while the fancy remains active. Meanwhile the darkness ever deepens and intensifies. And then, the "things" being cleared away and a lantern stuck upon a little cleft of overhanging rock, there comes over us that joyous exaltation and excited repose which find their fittest exponent in a pipe. Arthur, with an expressive and circular glance, produces a briar-wood, and blows through it in a spirit of philosophic testing. "They'll see our fire from Zermatt," says Lauener, peering out into the darkness as if he could see that they saw, while he piles fresh arbutus on the merry blaze. "Ah, they'll be looking out for us from Seiler's," says Joseph, laying the branches so that they may soonest add to the flame, which now leaped and flickered ruddily in a small but brilliant patch of light redeemed from the darkness which it rendered more obscure. The pipes are lit, and, in deference to the cold, we heat some wine, and improvise a kind of mulled wine grog. Then with the aroma of tobacco blending with that of the arbutus, ensues that utterly delicious lethargy of ecstasy which we have won by the work of the day and by anticipations of the work of to-morrow.

We talk; the guides tell us of former ascents, difficulties surmounted, and dangers overcome; the porter tells us of his own previous ascent of the Mischabel. All our talk is colored and toned by locality; is weird with the spirit of the Alps and practical with their vanquished impregnability. The guides confer eagerly with the porter upon details of to-morrow's climb. Some one, I think Arthur, alludes to the terrible Matterhorn accident, and we all begin, though in somewhat lowered tones, to discuss the most solemn and imperial crime of the murderous Matterhorn. This theme throws a hush upon our talk, and then the guides, who are altogether German in sentiment, propose a song. Joseph modestly yields the *pas* to Christian, who rises, the fire-light setting off his splendid frame against the background of utter darkness, and begins. And what did he sing?—perched up on that high narrow slab of rock, with the awful depth below and the wide void around, with the ruddy light glistening flickeringly upon the black rock surface above, with the great night encircling the one spot of light, all feeling and all thought are serious. He did not sing—not one of us felt inclined to do so—of love, or wine, or war, or mirth. With his great rough storm-beaten voice Christian sang a Luther hymn, simple, pious, grand, resonant with trust in that God who had created all the wonder and the awe amid which we sat. I see the group now—see it as if it were worthily painted, while the tones of the great guide's great voice rang through the solemn stillness and the mighty void. Joseph sat as if in church, devout and attentive; the porter, his rough hands clasped before his knees, followed the rising and the falling of the singer's tones. Arthur lay upon his side, his face in shadow thrown by me, as I reclined supine beside him. Then Joseph, after some pressing, sang bashfully a plaintive little song of love for a Switzer home and for his native Alps. The flames sank down, and the glowing brands only smouldered. It grew very cold, and when 9 o'clock was somewhat past, Christian, announcing that we should have to start about 2 in the morning, insisted upon "bed."

Arthur and myself were to sleep upon the second shelf of rock, to reach which we had to step across a void abyss of hollow and fearful depth. Lauener held the lantern for us, and helped us across with the handle of an ice-ax. We then lay down in our clothes and boots, feet to feet, upon the narrow ledge, and were severally packed up in rugs by kindly Christian. After many cautions against moving in the night, and so falling over the edge of the slab, he wishes us a hearty "good night," and disappears with the lantern round the block of rock toward the dining-room. The light gone it seemed directly very dark. The rock, too, on which I lay was hard, uneven and knubbly, and it took some time to find a moderately easy pitch. I elected at length to lie on my back. I heard Arthur, who remarked incidentally that it was "awfully cold," struggling with similar difficulties. I could not find a soft place for my head, and on trying to arrange myself got my feet out of the rug. Comfort out of all question.

"One thing is," remarked Arthur viciously, (he never liked getting up,) "that it can't last for long. That brute Lauener will have us up in an hour or two. Confound him! I know he takes a joy in waking me, so the sooner we go to sleep the better. I feel sleepy. How do you get on, old fellow? What a beastly place this is! Oh, that'll do, I'm more comfortable now. Good night. I hope to goodness we shan't roll out of bed in the night and fall over that cursed precipice! Two o'clock, didn't he say? I suppose it's ten now. Did you wind up your watch? A precious short night—and so good night!" And therewith exit Mr. Arthur into the realm of sleep. Happy fellow! No kindly sleep came to me. Apart from the discomforts of the rock and the sting of the increasing cold, my imagination was far too excited for sleep.

Near, very near, was the edge of the slab on which I lay, and I fancied the frightful fall of a sleeping man down thousands of feet beneath it. It was intensely still. The faintest thin thread of a monotone of murmur from the river deep below could just be discerned when the beating of the heart did not drown the sound. I looked above. The sky was brilliantly starry, and it seemed as if I were lifted up half-way toward Orion and his peers. The foot of the Kien Glacier was just visible, ghostly and cold, as it flowed down to the level of our ledge. Now and then the night air seemed just to sigh round the rock above, and then again all was stiller than before. Before me the wide valley was filled up with a great dusk void of intense purple gloom; and opposite, on the valley's farther side, rose—long, high and sombre—range on range of Alps. The splendid Weisshorn, sharpest of cones and snowiest of peaks, soared sovereignly from out the kingly row. I was now lying on a level with his glacier, which from the valley seems shrunk up to his top, but which, as I reclined and looked upon it, appeared an awful expanse of crevasse-seamed ghastly whiteness. Now and then the silence was shattered for an instant by a sharp crack of the neighboring glacier laboring stubbornly against the riving frost. I could just see the horrent peak of the fatal Matterhorn: I could just suppose where Zermatt slept in the valley far below. Seen from such a height as that on which I lay sleepless, the lofty mountain ledge, the starry heavens above, the broad dark depth beneath, the grand old mountains all around, made up such a picture and filled up such a night as one sees and knows but once in life. Meanwhile Arthur slept. I tried to do so but found it vain. Useless to pull up the rug and to close the eyes, with a view to exclude surroundings which, once gazed upon, were seen more intensely when the eyes themselves were shut. No; no sleep for me that night on the ledge of the Mischabel.

At length I heard a muffled stir in the dining-room, and then, as I listened attentively, heard the click of a match. Soon, with a dim lantern in his hand, appeared Christian round the abyss. He found me wide awake, but my friend very much the contrary; and some little time and no little trouble were consumed in waking Arthur. It was dark and cold and cheerless, and we were cross, sullen and silent. After a joyless scrappy sort of sketchy fragmentary breakfast, we started at about 2 A. M., Lauener leading the way with a lantern which gave a discontented kind of dull inflamed light. The commencement of the work was rock climbing, going pretty straight upward over black, cold, slippery rock surface. No one spoke, and we scrambled along silently and morosely. It was rather troublesome work, and after about half an hour of it Christian called a halt, and said that we must wait "for a little more gray in the light." Presently that stony, wan glare of coming morning began to spread slowly through the air; the lantern was put out, and on we went again. More rock work; then névé; then a long, steep lateral moraine, frozen hard, and lively with loose blocks of rock which rattled fiercely down past us and had to be carefully avoided. Gray grim light always increasing; a sting of steel-cold air made colder by whiffs of morning wind, until, at about 6, we reached the great glacier, and halted under the lee of a block of rock for breakfast. Very cold now, and the wind much stronger. No sun yet. One foot among the party found to be frostbitten, but restored to animation by rubbing with snow and brandy. This breakfast consisted of the muscular mutton, very hard and tough, red wine, bread. After that a pipe, and then, bitterly cold as it still was, we all thawed and began to laugh and chat gayly as of yore. But oh, happiness! as we, having put on spectacles and mittens, were being roped in line to start, out darted a keen ray of sunlight, and our joy was full. Lauener led; I followed next on the rope; then came the other guide, next Arthur, and lastly the porter. The guides and the porter carried little bags of cowskin, and we knew that the porter bore the champagne sacred to the far-off summit. And so we wound, and crunched, and slipped, and toiled along; crossing some crevasses and avoiding others. The sun was hot but the wind was high, and when we came into a deep basin surrounded by high peaks, we looked up from our well and saw a sky of a dark streaky indigo hue. Next came some more rocks, and then snow-slopes and levels. The snow was sometimes very deep, and began to soften in the sun. Guides wonderfully intelligent in choosing the route, and porter useful in suggestions born of his former ascent. No view yet, except great snow wastes blackened by blocks of rock, and high peaks rising all around. All the scene unspeakably lonely, desolate and grand. Arthur and myself agree that we shall long remember it, and congratulate each other upon such a memorable day. There is strong feeling of exulting excitement, of mental alterative, of keen observation and of stirred imagination. My heel begins to hurt me very much, but it will not do to think of that. Pretend to myself that I don't feel it at every step, and so go on.

The foot of the summit—of the true summit—that of the real Dom or Grabenhorn. We halt and sit down, and look up. There, too, are the other three out of the four peaks of the Saas Grat—the Täschhorn, the Gasenriedhorn, and the other anonymous peak, the unnamed Mischabel No. 3. But our peak interests us most, because it is the one we have to get up. Seen from its foot it is a beautiful, very steep, very long, rather sharp snow pyramid, but it is so high and so very steep that the prospect of climbing it is a little disheartening. It seems utterly too steep to be ascended in a straight line. Arthur and myself speculate together upon the best way up, while an eager conference is going on between the guides and porter. The sun becomes very hot, and the wide snow glare would be blinding were it not for our neutral tinted spectacles. Conference of guides ends, and Christian comes toward us with his hearty laugh, and says we must start, as the snow is in a bad state, and the climb will be long and laborious.

A new arrangement is come to, and we are roped in two parties; Lauener, myself and the porter on one rope, Arthur and Joseph on the other. We do start, and begin by going straight upward.

The snow is bad, and loose and deep. It varies in depth from three inches to three feet, and beneath it is hard ice.

I follow Christian, and tread diligently in his footsteps, though sometimes the loose snow cracks and breaks away under the second stepper, and lets him slip backward. Lauener was right—it is laborious.

It is also monotonous—the principal objects in my field of vision being Christian's brownish-black gaiters, as one sinks into deep and crumbling snow while the other is lifted out of it. Presently we leave a straight course, as the gradient becomes too steep, and begin to zig-zag across the slope. Very hard work, and very tiring. Every now and then Christian throws out a cheery word of encouragement, and I hear Joseph doing the like somewhere in the rear. More than an hour at this work without stopping, and I privately long for some excuse for even a brief respite. There is, perhaps about half way up, a rock, and for this Christian, to my great joy, makes, and arrived there announces a breathing halt, or what he terms a *Schnaufzeit*. He says that we could not have stopped on the snow slope. The guides hack out with their ice-axes a place round the rock, and we all gladly throw ourselves down to rest. There is a view now; an ocean of purple peak waves opens before us, but we cannot stop to look at it, for Christian says we are late, and that with the snow as it is we mustn't waste time. On again, and the same thing again, in the way of weary climbing for perhaps another two hours. Just when it seemed as if going further was impossible, just when my heel almost quite crippled me, Joseph announces the top. Another desperate effort and we really are, at about noon, upon the peak of the Dom.

We throw ourselves down flat on our backs, and our guides shout and jödel in a way that might well wake an avalanche. The porter unpacks his cowskin pocket and the well-known form of a champagne bottle appears. We all drink gleefully, and then finish the bread and cheese, and then light a pipe. By this time we feel restored, and begin to look out for the view.

"Leslie Stephen says," remarks Arthur with appreciative ecstacy, "that this is the very finest view in the Alps. Let's see if he is right."

We think he is right.

The view is wonderful, past all whooping, beautiful beyond all description. See—those are the Italian lakes! What are those mountains with the huge level of snow spread out below them? Those, says Christian, are in Tyrol, and what looks like snow is really clouds. Those Alps there are the Dauphiné Alps, and that other mountain range is that of the Apennines. There's the Jura, and that—can it be?—yes, it is the Lake of Geneva! Look at the Oberland Giants: look at the Monte Rosa range! We seem to be above the Matterhorn, and are higher than the Weisshorn! You are, says Christian, on the highest peak in Switzerland, Mont Blanc (there he is—that's him) being in France, and Monte Rosa partly in Italy. What a sea, what a crowd of mountains—some snow-capped, some purple. What glaciers! What an awful spread of near purple heavens! It seems like judging the world only by its greatest men. We turn round and look on every side. Switzerland, Italy, France and the Tyrol are all visible in their glorious ranges of eternal hills. No cloud above; below there is cloud only on the Tyrol, and there the peaks soar through it. How wide the range of vision, how high we are, how hot the glowing sun, how keen the mountain air! We recognize peak after peak that we know; we salute those that we have climbed. Our talk is all exclamation, our feeling is all ecstacy. What glorious things there are in this wonderful world of ours! What sublimity, what beauty, what wonder! We are glad, are grateful; we think it is "good to be here." Thought and feeling are blent in a tumult of great joy and of awed wonder. As each separate object strikes us we utter fragmentary ejaculations of recognition and delight. Shall we ever be able to remember all that we saw there? We think not, but agree that we shall never forget that scene, that day; that we shall often recall it by London Winter firesides, and shall, perhaps, never meet each other without a thought and a mention of the great Mischabel-Dom. When we have been there, as it seems to us, about ten minutes, Lauener, the inexorable, announces decisively that we must begin the descent, and hurries us unfeelingly away. The slope from the peak downward to the bottom of the pyramid looks very awful to go down, and so we find it. It looks to be an almost sheer descent. We plunge up to mid-leg in every deep hole made by a guide's step. We labor and flounder and slip. One slip, but for Christian, would have brought us to the bottom without much waste of time. The snow was often deep and insecure; having fallen very recently, it was dazzlingly white. However, we did at length reach the bottom of the pyramid in safety, and paused to rest for a few moments on the black rocks beneath.

"We are well out of that!" remarked Christian with gleeful emphasis. "I didn't at all like the descent with the snow in such a state. No hold, and might have been an avalanche with this wind—a great deal of fresh snow has fallen lately. I thought at Zermatt that we should find this bit ugly. Glad we're safely down." Looking forward, we can trace our previous track by a long winding line of deep holes in the sun-sparkling snow plain. All once more on one rope we start on the return journey. How dark our lonely figures look in that desolate and dreary expanse. We recross the snow-field, we again traverse the glacier—on which I manage to crack through into a crevasse, but am saved by laying my ice-axe across—we pass, traveling now at a much quicker rate, the moraine with its slope of falling rocks, the névé, we reclamber down the rocks from which we started in the morning, and arrive once more at the dining and bedrooms.

Here we halt to dine off the remains of our provisions. It is I think, about 4 o'clock. We take a good look at the scene which we may never again see, we enjoy one after-dinner pipe, and then start finally for Zermatt. We get down the two couloirs pretty comfortably; we finish with the rocks, and find ourselves on steep grass slopes, sprinkled with gray stones. We come to some Sennhütte, and see a cow tied to a musical bell. Passing the waterworn stones, we reach the pine woods at dusk, and do not emerge from them until it is quite dark, but looking up we catch a glimpse of the Mischabelhörner, all aglow with amethyst light. We have long ago taken off spectacles and mittens, and now find that our faces and necks are fiercely sunbitten. I am a little stiff, a fact which makes itself apparent when I have to lift a leg over a lump of rock. At last come the final meadow slopes and the lights of Randa. It is about 8 o'clock; we get a great bowl of Alpine milk there, and find our carriage waiting. We settle with our porter, and with our two guides mount the welcome vehicle. It is dark, the road is rough and narrow, but horse and driver are going home, and with shouts and loud crackings of the whip we rattle and bump along at a good pace. The roaring river gleams grayly light through the gloom of night. We look back to try to make out the spot on which we bivouacked the night before. We are joyous, excited, triumphant. At length come wooden houses, then the pebbly stones of Zermatt. A shout, a final whip-crack—and we pull up in a blaze of light before the comfortable hotel.

M. and Mme. Seiler are waiting with lights. Our friends come out to welcome us, heads appear at windows, strangers crowd round the carriage, all congratulate us on our ascent and safe return. M. Seiler says he saw us with a glass on the top. They did see our fire on the bivouac. We order a bottle of champagne for our guides. A welcome tub, a change of clothes and boots, and we enter a lighted room and find a good dinner ready. How we enjoy it! We have to narrate the particulars of the climb, and then, after dinner, we adjourn with our friends to a room in which a wood fire blazes, and have a cigar and a chat, while our slippered feet are warm and bright in the merry fire-light. What a sleep afterward! what a beatific sleep in a good bed in a pleasant room; the window of which, by the way, frames a perfect picture of the deadly Matterhorn. We got to bed at 12. At 7 next morning I meet Arthur to go to bathe. Our muscles feel not unpleasantly that we have done a good bit of work, but my unfortunate heel is rather bad. Returning to breakfast we see the ever-cheerful Christian with a beaming morning face; and having happily accomplished the Mischabel, we again consult upon the basis of the question with which we started, "Well, and what shall we do next?"—*The Dark Blue.*

An Amusing Incident.—During the late Whitsuntide holidays, an amusing incident occurred at one of the favorite resorts of holiday-makers—to wit, the British Museum, and the incident is the more amusing because it is authentic. A stout, portly dame, of decidedly domestic aspect, made her way up to one of the attendants who keep guard, staff in hand, over the public treasures. "Can you tell me, Sir, where I can find little Jimmy?" Now it happens that a certain other official connected with the building is known by the familiar and affectionate *sobriquet* of "little Jimmy." The natural idea of the official thus appealed to was of course, to introduce the old lady to the "little Jimmy" within his own range of information. It was clearly a case of a "country cousin" and a London relative. But, alas, between "little Jimmy" and the old dame no signs of recognition were exchanged. It was plain there was a mistake. It must be some other "little Jimmy." After some further trouble, the question was finally solved by the old lady herself. "Well, you see, Sir, little Jimmy and I were both servants at the same place a good many years ago. But he left before I did, and I have not seen little Jimmy since; and I thought he might be dead. For little Jimmy was one of the oddest men I ever knew; and master often said that when he died he would be stuffed, and put in a glass case and sent to the British Museum. So I thought I might find him here."—*Once a Week.*

The Process of Heliotype.—A plate of glass is coated with gelatine and bichromate of potash to about the thickness of a visiting-card. A little chrome alum renders it very tough. The film is exposed to light under a photographic negative. The plate is placed in cold water, to dissolve all the unchanged bichromate of potash. The image is seen in relief, and is ready for printing. An india-rubber scraper, called the *squeegee*, removes superfluous moisture from the plate. When a clean margin is required, a paper mask or frame is placed over the inked surface. This is of the greatest utility in securing margins for prints without mounting, and is of considerable importance in book illustration. The principle on which this invention is based is analogous to lithography, depending on the production of a surface which will repel the adhesion of a fatty ink in every part in which it has absorbed water. But the heliotype is vastly superior to the lithograph, as it possesses half-tones; the printing surface of the former having what Mr. Simpson calls "a discriminating power of absorption." It has all the beauty of silver or carbon photographs, with absolute permanency and production in great rapidity, independent of light. A heliotype, then, is a photograph printed at a printer's press with printer's ink. Mr. Simpson says it has been found that if a very stiff ink be employed, it only adheres to the deepest shadows of the image on the gelatine surface, the lighter half-tints rejecting it altogether. A thin ink adheres readily to the most delicate tones. So that to produce the vigorous blacks and the delicate gradations, the plate is rolled first with a stiff, and afterward with a thin ink. It is superior to the Woodbury type, as washing away the soluble gelatine and producing the metallic mould are not required; and its cost is considerably less than the autotype. When a fine negative is used, the result is equal to a fine German-silver photograph. The low cost and rapidity of execution render the heliotype the most important commercially. Next in value we may consider the Woodbury type, and then the autotype.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Courtship and Marriage in Holland.—Is it possible that even the young of these sober-minded people fall in love? Young people do fall in love in the customary manner, and the swain makes his offer without any intermediary assistance. A marriage of convenience is an unheard-of thing. Consent of parents, however, is necessary, for without it the marriage of persons, even up to the age of thirty, may be declared absolutely null and void; but any one who is more than twenty-one has a legal means of bringing a recalcitrant parent to reason. When all that delightful private arrangement has been made and consent of parents obtained, the engagement soon gets abroad, and the young couple have to go in company to make calls upon his friends and her friends. The proverbial slip 'twixt cup and lip is not unknown in Holland as elsewhere; nevertheless this system of making formal engaged calls certainly does tend to prevent a rupture upon slight grounds; for it is a matter of no small embarrassment to call upon the same people a second time and ceremoniously introduce sweetheart number two! It is held to be part of a lover's duties to accompany his mistress to parties and balls, and also his right and pleasure to take her to theatres and concerts unaccompanied by a chaperone; but he is seldom asked to pay a visit in the same house with her for more than the day. Lovers always choose the house and buy the furniture together during the courtship. When the time comes the two go together alone to the Town Hall for the 'aanteekening' or betrothal. This is merely a public notice of the intention to marry, and is given in writing. The notice is then put into a kind of box, protected by a brass wire, and placed for some time in a conspicuous part of the hall. Banns are also published in church. A runaway match is held to be thoroughly disgraceful, is accomplished with difficulty, and seldom attempted. Friends now, in place of wedding cards, receive by post a lithographed document announcing the aanteekening. On the first Sunday afternoon subsequent to this, the bruid and bruidgom, who are thus called in the interval between the aanteekening and the wedding day, hold a grand reception in the drawing-room of the father of the bruid. A sofa, sometimes gayly decorated with flowers and evergreens, being occupied by the two, the bruid's relations range themselves at his right hand, the bruidgom's at hers. The bruid wears her wedding dress, vail and orange wreath on this occasion, and the company generally are in gala costume. Visitors then, when announced, march up between the two opposite lines of relations and make pretty speeches to the happy pair; and, after having intrusted themselves for a short time to the care of the bruidsmeisjes, who, dressed for the occasion, show the presents placed upon a table at the other end of the room, and offer hippocras and sweets called "bruidssuikers," and cake, make a rapid departure, and are succeeded by others. The wedding commonly takes place on the Thursday week after reception Sunday, and during the interval balls and parties are given in honor of the young couple. On the appointed day the wedding party, bruid and bruidgom going alone in the first carriage, make first for the Town Hall. The Burgomaster marries them, makes a little speech, and receives their signatures; to all this there must be four witnesses. Then to church in the same order. The party having assembled in a sort of vestry, the bruidgom gives his right arm to the bruid and leads the way to the chancel (reserved nowadays for marriages only) or to the body of the church in front of the pulpit. Here the pair seat themselves upon a central sofa, and relations range themselves as at the aanteekening reception. The ceremony is simple, the couple being already married. After a hymn has been sung they merely have to acknowledge the fact of marriage in answer to the clergyman, and, having advanced to two kneeling chairs ready placed a few steps in front, receive a blessing from him and a short exhortation. No ring is used, but one is sometimes worn subsequently. The new husband then gives his left arm to his wife and leads the way home again. The wedding breakfast is a small affair, attended by the very near relations only.—*London Society.*

The French Soldier as Described by one of His Own Countrymen.—Unfortunately there has been no development of morals, religion or education to keep pace with this decay of warlike feeling. The campaign has opened my eyes to the ignorance of my countrymen, and to their lamentable want of moral and religious ideas. No one who has not lived with troops can understand what I mean. The majority of soldiers can neither read nor write, and those who can, very rarely practice either the one or the other. Out of a hundred wounded men at Ouzouers, I found but four or five who cared for reading, and only two who had any real taste for information. One of these was a Corsican, a very intelligent man, much given to studying geography and making notes as he read. The other was a Mobile from the Eure et Loir, tolerably educated, and occasionally a poet. An amount of ignorance so gross and so wide-spread as this is enough to produce a general intellectual decay in a nation. I was continually struck with the want of power, in the men under my charge, to follow a train of reasoning or arrive at any clear conception of a fact. The Germans would report what had happened in clear, precise and definite terms, but the French gave their accounts in a vague, exaggerated, fragmentary manner, without discrimination, or critical power, or sense of proportion, and were also extremely credulous, and quite at the mercy of their imaginations. To their ignorance the older soldiers often added a great deal of vanity; though indeed this vanished before the end of the campaign, and was succeeded by a too humble recognition of the superiority of the enemy.

The appalling ignorance of our soldiers was most evident in their utter want of all moral and religious sentiment. I have already remarked on their inability to comprehend the value of the cause they were fighting for. I doubt if they even knew what "France," "Alsace" or "Germany" meant. And one may well ask what France had done for them? Had she instructed them? Had she taught them the interests of the country at large, or the individual claims of their own communities? She had done nothing of the kind. She had said, "Care for nothing but your plow, your food and your fuel, and have nothing to do with politics;" and thus it came to pass that when she called her children to her aid, they could not even understand her words. The single religion of which they knew anything was a mass of strange doctrines and gorgeous ceremonies, with no real hold either on their intellect or their affections. A few among them were superstitious. I met with one really pious man, though ignorant and childish enough; and he was the laughing-stock of his comrades, although their brutal incredulity was just as ignorant as his faith. True piety, the mystical attempt of the mind to reach a higher and invisible world, was unknown. It is impossible, for instance, to imagine an army of Frenchmen singing with heart and voice a religious and patriotic song like the German hymn, "Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott."

The case would have been different if our soldiers had had even strong moral convictions; but while they scoffed at priest and church, they were equally ready to laugh at purity and every other home virtue. The ordinary talk of the French soldier is of that broad kind which we call *grivois*—the pleasantry of an easy, cynical, shallow habit of mind, which, with a certain air of innocence, is never happy unless it is endeavoring to destroy and defile everything higher and holier than itself. It is fortunate for the listener if the talk does not drop from this into something filthier still. It was sad to see newly-recruited Mobiles staggering along the streets half drunk and bawling the songs of the wine-shop. Even honesty was not too common among these debased characters. It is for the peasants to say whether the French soldiers respected their property more than the Prussians did. Had the tables turned, and the French army marched into Germany, I doubt if our conduct there would have been more creditable than that of the Germans has been in France. Certainly the women would have suffered far more. Among us, respect for women is a thing almost unknown, nay, it is too often all but ridiculed. The ignorance of some of the men was so great that they seemed utterly unconscious of the difference between right and wrong. A man under my charge in the ambulance told me how he had found a wounded Bavarian officer in a barn. "Had I seen his fine watch and chain," said he, with great candor, "I shoud have taken the liberty of putting my bayonet through his body." In the same way others told me, without a morsel of shame, of the way in which they had stripped the wounded; while I must do them the justice to say that the same thing on the part of the Germans did not seem to excite much indignation. An officer in the ambulance had the gold tassel of his sword stolen by his own men as they were carrying him from the action.

And yet, notwithstanding these vices, the French soldier is not at bottom bad or corrupt. He is ignorant; he has been brought up in a Church which no longer exercises the least moral influence on the mass of the people; he has been taught a dead religion, which has neither elevated his mind nor warmed his heart. It is not that he wishes for what is bad so much as that he does not know the existence of what is good. He is a mere child, without the qualities of a man. But, on the other hand, he is so intelligent and so good at heart that it is impossible to judge him severely, or give up all hope for his future.—*Gabriel Monod in Macmillan's Magazine.*

Some Modern Epigrams.—When we come among the English writers of epigram, we find Martial frequently echoed. Sir John Harrington follows the old Roman very closely. Here is an example:

"Fortune, men say, doth give too much to many;
But yet she never gave enough to any."

Sir John was a fertile writer, and produced one epigram that is not likely to die:

"Treason doth never prosper; what's the reason?
For if it prosper, none dare call it treason."

Ben Jonson was another prolific disciple of Martial, from whom he borrowed his tremendous line upon Inigo Jones:

"Thy forehead is too narrow for my brand."

Some of the rare old dramatist's songs have a fine aroma of epigram, as one stanza shall prove:

"Follow a shadow, it still flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will pursue;
So court a mistress, she denies you;
Let her alone, she will court you.
Say, are not women truly, then,
Styled but the shadows of us men?"

Grave men write good epigrams occasionally: there are many dignified clergymen in *l'église épigrammatique.* Rev. William Clarke, Chancellor of Chichester a hundred years ago, produced one epigram which it would be hard to excel. On the tomb of a Duke of Richmond in Chichester Cathedral was an inscription ending with these words:

"Hæc est domus ultima."

This is the epigram:

"Did he who thus inscribed this wall
Not read or not believe Saint Paul,
Who says there is, where'er it stands,
Another house not made with hands?
Or may we gather from these words
That house is not a House of Lords?"

Epigrams sometimes produce permanent changes. The present Primate of all England signs himself "Archibald Cantuar.;" but a hundred years ago "Cant." was the customary abbreviation. Horace Walpole caused the change. Thus wrote he of Archbishop Secker:

"The Bench has oft posed us, and set us a-scoffing,
By signing Will. London, John Sarum, John Roffen.:
But this head of the Church no expounder will want,
For his grace signs his own proper name, Thomas Cant."

Secker got nicknamed Tom Cant throughout his diocese in consequence; and hence it happened that his successors took to "Cantuar."

But I must hasten to the end. Perhaps the most marvelous store of epigram ever embodied in a continuous poem exists in Byron's *Don Juan*. It is a treasury of such gems, from which even Douglas Jerrold has not disdained to borrow. On the other hand, Byron's implacable adversary, Savage Landor, has written a greater number of beautiful isolated epigrams than any other Englishman. At this moment, his lines to his friend Louis Napoleon are not without interest:

"Pleased was I when you told me how,
In hat that buffeted the brow
And mason's loose habiliment,
With masons through Ham's gate you went.
Heartily pleased was I to see
A prisoner, though a Prince, set free.
'Prince,' said I, 'you've escaped two worst
Of evils.' 'I have known a first,'
Said you, 'but that is only one.
Tell me the other.' '*'Tis a throne.*'
I could not add what now I might,
It keeps the worthy out of sight,
Nor lets the sitter sit upright."

Landor was close on ninety when he wrote thus.—*Belgravia.*

The Original Harlequin.—The pieces were principally impromptu farces. In these the plot of the piece—probably also some of the dialogue—was first carefully put together, and every incident assigned to its proper act and scene, while the words were supplied by the actors themselves, who trusted to their mother wit to help them through. The best of them was Arlequin, whence our "Harlequin." He was named after his patron, the great Achille de Harlay—he is almost forgotten now, but in his day he was a foremost man in France—a man so loyal that it was said that his heart was sown with *fleurs de lis*. By a strange irony of fate his name survives now only in the dancing-man with a mask, the lineal descendant of the great Arlequin, who yearly makes his appearance between Christmas and Easter. Of Arlequin's ready wit many stories are told. Being asked, for instance, how his father, who was hanged, had died, he replied, that he had died of a broken heart. "How so?" "Of grief at seeing himself hung." One day, in a very thin house, Columbine whispering a secret to him, "Speak up," he cried, "nobody will hear you." And the well-known story is told of him that seems to belong to every comic actor: "Go to see Arlequin," a doctor whom he consulted advised him, "he will cure you." "Alas!" cried the unfortunate buffoon, "then I am a dead man, for I am Arlequin."—*Temple Bar.*

Religion in Holland.—The comparatively smaller bodies of Lutherans and Roman Catholics excepted, the Dutch Reformed Church represents the religion of the country. The members of this rank themselves orthodox, and liberal or modern. The former class are now to be found in full strength in the country districts; but the people of the towns are pretty evenly divided between the two. The liberal, or modern, as the more advanced are called, are of recent growth, and owe their existence chiefly to the preaching of a few very eloquent men still living; but also, of course, to the general tendency in these days of religious thought, which has been so largely influenced by the free handling of the Scriptures. If the Liberals may be described as representing the broadest of our Broad-churchmen, the Moderns, advancing, as they rapidly are, beyond the region of belief in dogma and miracle, hold doctrines differing scarcely, if at all, from those of Unitarians. The Orthodox, as their name implies, represent those whose faith resists novelties unknown to the early Reformers. Ministers of all denominations are paid by the State, at a general average of £250 a year, with a parsonage; but none can claim pay, those of the Reformed Church who are appointed to regular parishes excepted, until a congregation is formed in sufficient numbers to justify the demand. There is a religious parochial system, but not of that very rigid kind, which some of us think a burden, others a bond of love; for, in Amsterdam and other large towns, where there are several churches, the clergy preach in circuit; and every week a list is posted of the various churches and of the clergymen who will conduct the services. Accordingly, if a person made a practice of going to his own parish church, he would hear on one Sunday the highest orthodox tenets upheld, and on the next, perhaps, a denial of all the distinctive doctrines of Christianity. This usage does beyond all doubt explain, to a very important extent, the exceedingly rapid spread of "modern" ideas; but it also effectually eradicates any scions that might spring of that highly respectable British superstition which intercepts all straying from one's own parochial fold. For, almost as a matter of course, as nobody has any particular affection for the mere bricks and mortar, and, I may add, copious whitewash, of his own parish church—everybody goes to the church where a favorite preacher is to be found; and ladies, those gentle but determined enthusiasts, will often stand outside for hours beforehand to secure a place where Domini Pantekoek or other great orator may be heard. The order of service is similar, in most respects, to that in use among Presbyterian and other kindred bodies.—*London Society.*

Recollections of Sir George Smart.—In the year 1825, Sir George Smart was induced to pay a visit to Vienna, where he was most cordially received and welcomed by Beethoven, whose genius—as I have already said—he was one of the first musicians of the country to acknowledge. His chief object in undertaking so long and tedious a journey as was the transit from the English to the Austrian capital at that period, was to ascertain the *times* of his Sinfonias and other compositions from Beethoven himself, in order that they might be rendered in England according to his own express wish and intention. In this respect Sir George Smart was as greatly interested as he had always been in preserving and maintaining the traditions of Handel. As to the method which that great master of oratorio adopted in giving the accurate time of his various works according to his own will and purpose, and also as to the manner in which his songs were rendered by Mme. Mara, Mrs. Billington, Mrs. Salmon, and Miss Stephens, and by Harrison, Bartleman, Braham, and Vaughan, no one could have more accurate information than Sir George Smart himself. Not only had he been taught by Joah Bates, the friend whom Handel himself had directed, but he had heard all the older, and instructed most of the younger, of the above-named singers in the very method originally intended. It may, therefore, be a source of congratulation to the musical world to learn that "those traditions" are not lost, Sir George Smart having, with the utmost care and pains, prepared a work—which it is to be hoped may soon be published—in which they are in every particular preserved.

On returning from his visit to Beethoven at Vienna, Sir George Smart made the acquaintance of Mendelssohn at Berlin, and induced him to visit England, and it is not among the least of the honors which, in the course of his eminent career, he attained, that he may be said to have introduced that master's great specimen of pure oratorio composition, "St Paul," to an English public, he having himself conducted its first performance at Liverpool in the Autumn of 1836. Between Mendelssohn and Sir George Smart esteem and affection were, indeed, as mutual as the same sentiments had been between Weber and himself. He was, indeed, the first among the musicians of this country to recognize the talents of the composer of "Der Freischütz"—as he had been of the author of the "Mount of Olives"—and to make him known by the introduction of his overture to that weird opera at those festivals and concerts which he conducted.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A Harmless Reptile.—Not only are toads harmless, they are absolutely and directly useful to us, perambulating our fields and gardens at night, and devouring vast quantities of injurious insects which could never be destroyed by the hand of man. The mode in which a toad takes its prey is very curious. The singularly beautiful eye of the toad is as quick as it is bright, and if within the range of its vision an insect or a grub should happen to move, the toad is sure to see it, and nearly certain to catch it. First, the toad holds its head as high as possible, so as to make sure of its prey, and then crawls slowly toward it, preferring to get under it if possible. When it is nearly within reach, it gazes intently at the insect, its mouth being gradually brought nearer and nearer. Something pink then flashes from its mouth, and the insect vanishes as if by magic.

The pink flash is the tongue of the toad, which is formed in a rather curious way. The base of the tongue is fixed close to the front of the lower jaw, and is long and tapering, the tip pointing down the throat when it is at rest. When, however, it is used for catching prey, it is thrown out with a sort of "flick," and the tip, which is covered with a glutinous secretion, adheres to the insect, and conveys it down the toad's throat before the prey has had time to make an effort for escape. When the toad swallows its prey, it does it with a mighty effort, during which the eyes almost disappear, the size of the insect having little to do with the vehemence of the demonstration. Sometimes, when a large beetle is swallowed it does struggle, but too late, and for some time its struggles may be seen through the thin and ribless sides of its capturer; the toad sitting the while in perfect composure, not in the least affected by the scratchings and kickings that are going on in its interior.

Indeed, the stomach of the toad seems as devoid of feeling as if it were of iron. Moreover, the toad not only cares nothing for the scratchings and kickings of a large beetle, but is equally indifferent to the stings of wasps, bees and insects similarly armed with venomous weapons, and will eat them with marvelous appetite, as if the sting acted as a sort of gentle aid to digestion, like cayenne pepper with cucumber.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Ornaments of Olden Times.—As the costly articles which were made in those days differed much from what are in present use, it may not be uninteresting to describe some of the ornaments which decked the tables of our forefathers. There was one which was considered indispensable on the King's table—the *nef*, a kind of coffer in the form of a ship, containing the knife, fork, spoon and goblet for royal use. Beside these lay the horn of a rhinoceros, then called a unicorn, to which they attributed the virtue of neutralizing poison in the food. Then came the indispensable salt-cellar, the position of which marked the division between the gentleman and the menial. Sometimes we read of its being in the form of a man seated on an engraved gold plateau, holding in the right hand a crystal ornamented with silver, and in the other, the branch of a cherry-tree, with leaves and fruit, the birds flying in the branches. A device of this sort was made for Charles VI.: a flying serpent, with enameled wings, bearing on its back a little tree with green leaves; before it stood a chandelier, supported by two apes, painted their natural color, an enameled salt-cellar forming the apex. With these gardens and animals, a fountain was considered proper for a centre dish. Here a whole history was given in gold and silver; armed men were attacking a castle standing on a high green hill; trumpeters and ladies defended the bastions; and above all, was the turreted bowl from whence the wine or water flowed.

On certain grand occasions the whole of the family plate would be remodeled; as at a collation offered by the Duke of Savoy to the eldest daughter of the King of France, when every article was made in the form of a guitar, because the lady played well on that instrument. When Henry III. of France was so unpopular that he had to flee from his capital, there was found in the castle of Vincennes a piece of plate which induced the superstitious people to denounce him as a wizard. It consisted of two silver-gilt satyrs resting on a club, each carrying in the right hand a bright crystal cup. It was doubtless used for the burning of perfumes—a *cassolette*, as it was called; but prejudice refused to believe that the figures were anything but demon idols, to whom the king gave heathenish worship. A very fashionable taste, early in the fifteenth century, was for golden pictures, embossed and finished with the chisel. The Crucifixion, the Annunciation, and similar subjects were chosen for representation. Gold statuettes were much valued, set with pearls and precious stones; or "pourtraicts" of gold, which men wore in their hats, and women in their hair. In these there appear to have been many figures, the bodies of silver, the robes of gold or agate, the ground of lapis lazuli, and they probably bore some resemblance to a large brooch; but not a single specimen has been spared through the revolutions of fashion to the present day.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE GRANDMOTHER.

FROM THE DANISH OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Grandmamma is so old, she has so many wrinkles, and her hair is quite white; but her eyes shine like two stars. Yea, they are much more beautiful; they are so mild, so blessed to look into. And she can tell the most delightful stories, and she has a dress of thick silk that rustles; it is covered with large flowers.

Grandmamma knows so much, for she lived long before papa and mamma, that is certain. Grandmamma has a psalm-book with thick silver clasps, and she reads in it often; in it there lies a rose; it is quite pressed and dry; it is not so fine as the roses she has in the vase, and yet she always smiles most kindly at it; there even come tears in her eyes. How can it be that grandmamma looks always so fondly upon the withered rose in the old book? Do you know? Each time that grandmamma's tears fall upon the the flower, its color revives, it freshens again, and the whole room is filled with the scent of it; the walls disappear as though they were only fog, and all around is the green, beautiful wood, with the sun shining through the leaves, and grandmamma—yes, she is quite young! She is a beautiful girl with golden locks and blooming cheeks, engaging and lovely; no rose is more fresh; yet the eyes, the mild, blessed eyes, they are still grandmamma's. By her side is seated a youth—so young, handsome, and strong! He offers her the rose, and she smiles—but not thus smiles grandmamma! Yes!—the smile comes. He is gone; many thoughts and many forms pass by; the handsome youth is gone, the rose lies in the psalm-book, and grandmamma—yes, there she sits again, as an old lady, gazing at the withered rose that lies in the book.

Now grandmamma is dead. She sat in the easy-chair, and told a long, long, delightful story. "And now it is over," she said, "and I am quite weary; let me sleep a little." Then she lay back, drew a heavy sigh, and slept; but it became more and more still, and her face was so full of peace and joy, it was as if the sun shined upon it; then they said she was dead.

She was laid in the black coffin, enshrouded in pure white linen; she looked so beautiful, and yet her eyes were closed. But all the wrinkles were gone; a sweet smile played on her mouth; her hair was so silver-white, so honorable, no one could be afraid to look at her; it was still the same benign, kind grandmamma. And the psalm-book was laid under her head, as she herself had desired, and the rose lay in the old book; and so they buried her.

On her grave, close under the church-wall, they planted a rose-tree, and it stood full of blossoms; the nightingale sang over it, and from within the church the organ played the most beautiful psalms in the book that lay under her head. And the moon shone right down upon the grave; but the dead one was not there; every child could fearlessly go there at night, and pluck a rose, there by the church-yard wall.

One that is dead knows more than all we living know; the dead know the dread we should feel at anything so strange as that they should come to us; the dead are better than we all, and so they do not come. There is earth over the coffin, there is earth in it. The psalm-book with its leaves is dust, the rose with all its associations has crumbled into dust; but above, fresh roses bloom—above the nightingale sings, and the organ plays; one thinks of the old grandmother, with the mild eyes, ever young.

Eyes can never die! Ours shall one day see her, young and beautiful as when, for the first time, she kissed the fresh red rose that lieth now dust in the grave.

PECULIARITIES OF SLEEP.—Why, for instance, can some men maintain their bodily and mental vigor with so small an amount of sleep as falls to their share? Lord BROUGHAM, and many other great statesmen and lawyers, are known to have been content with a marvelously small quantity of sleep. FREDERICK the Great is said to have allowed himself only five hours; JOHN HUNTER, five hours; Gen. ELLIOTT, the hero of Gibraltar, four hours; while WELLINGTON, during the Peninsular war, had still less.

How, on the other hand, to account for the cormorant sleepers? DE MOIVRE, the mathematician, could (though it is to be hoped he did not) sleep twenty hours out of the twenty-four. QUIN, the actor, sometimes slept for twenty-four hours at a stretch. Dr. REID, the metaphysician, could so manage, that one potent meal, followed by one long and sound sleep, would last him for two days. Old PARR slept away his later days almost entirely. In the middle of the last century a young Frenchwoman, at Toulouse, had, for half a year, fits of lengthened sleep, varying from three to thirteen days each. About the same time, a girl, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, slept fourteen weeks without waking; and the waking process occupied three days to complete. Doctor BLANCHET, of Paris, mentions the case of a lady who slept for twenty days together when she was about eighteen years of age, fifty days when she was about twenty, and had nearly a whole year's sleep from Easter Sunday, 1862, till March, 1863; during this long sleep (which physicians call hysteric coma) she was fed with milk and soup, one of her front teeth being extracted to obtain an opening into her mouth. STOW, in his *Chronicle*, tells us that "The 27th of April, 1546, being Tuesdaie in Easter weeke, W. FOXLEY, potmaker for the Mint in the Tower of London, fell asleep, and so continued sleeping, and could not be waked with pricking, cramping, or otherwise, till the first day of the next term, which was full fourteen days and fifteen nights. The causes of his thus sleeping could not be knowne, tho' the same were diligenthe searched for by the King's physicians and other learned men; yea, the King himselfe examined ye said W. FOXLEY, who was in all points found at his waking to be as if he had slept but one night." Another very notable instance was that of SAMUEL CHILTON, of Timsbury, recorded in one of the early volumes of the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. In the year 1694 he slept for a month, and no one could wake him. Later in the same year he had a four months' sleep, from April 9 to Aug. 7; he woke, dressed, went out into the fields (where he worked as a laborer) and found his companions reaping the corn which he had helped to sow the day before his long nap; it was not till that moment that he knew of his sleep having exceeded the usual duration of a few hours. He went to sleep again on the 17th of August, and did not wake till the 19th of November, notwithstanding the pungent applications of hellebore and sal-ammoniac to his nostrils, and bleeding to the extent of fourteen ounces. He woke, asked for bread and cheese, but went off to sleep again before it could be brought to him, taking another spell of sleep which lasted till the end of January. After this it is not recorded that he had any more of these strange relapses.—*All the Year Round.*

INNOCUOUS GAS.—The importance of our having the gas which we burn in our houses as pure and innocuous as possible cannot be overrated. It has long been an opinion among scientific men that there must be something in chemistry capable of denuding gas of its impurities. A private gentleman, residing at Clifton, claims to have made the discovery. He collected the best books upon chemistry, and sought to discover the exact properties of gas-flame; and he found that all its constituent parts had the strongest and most marked affinity for "pure water," and that no other ingredient had in itself such effect on these constituents as this simple and natural element. Another important result of his investigations, which must not be forgotten, was that the gas-flame should be evolved through clay tubes, and that gas-heat should never be passed through, or come in contact with, iron or any other metal. Porcelain or fire-brick pipes are the best for the purpose. This preliminary being attended to, the gas-flame is subjected—by means of a small and cheap apparatus which our amateur chemist has invented—to the mollifying influences of the "pure water." The result is an absence of all unpleasant smell or effluvium; and in the case of bedrooms, those who are in health, or those who are delicate, alike breathe a free and wholesome atmosphere. We hope that the benefits of the invention will soon extend to every household where gas is "laid on."—*Once a Week.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Out of the mouth of a very small, black babe at Charleston, S. C., we are told, came the terrible announcement, awhile ago, that the world would be destroyed within three weeks. The child, which had just come into the world, after having delivered its startling message, very prudently died, either because it had performed its mission, or because it wished to avoid witnessing the tremendous catastrophe which it had foretold, or, possibly, the effort of delivering such a message at so tender an age was too much for it. At all events it died, leaving behind a letter, the contents of which unfortunately have not been made public. The time is hardly up yet for the final catastrophe according to the prophecy of the inspired pickaninny, and it were well that people be prepared.

It is doubtful if England would ever recover from the stroke if she were to be deprived of her customs and practices which are absurd. Prince ARTHUR, among his other felicities, is to be presented with his freedom on the 13th of July, and the Common Council of the City of London has voted £1,500 toward paying the expenses of that imposing and all-important event. People who know no better might imagine that the Princes of England were sufficiently free already, but that is a mistake. By the proceeding alluded to Prince ARTHUR will be allowed to exercise a number of inestimable privileges from which he would otherwise be forever debarred. For instance he may set up in any retail business in London, whenever he finds it agreeable or necessary, and under the charter of HENRY I. he is exempt from the payment of certain tolls, which no one has paid for centuries. He will not be liable to impressment as a sailor—danger long since done away with, even for the most plebeian—and will be allowed to hunt wild boar in the forests of Middlesex, which would be a lively sport indeed at this day. Surely, it must be worth £1,500 to the City of London to have the noble youth enjoying such fine privileges, and he certainly ought no longer to be deprived of his freedom.

The New-Hampshire Legislature had a hard time getting organized; but having got into working order it seems determined to do something great. A bill has already been introduced "for the further protection of the rights of married men." We are not informed of any of the details of the bill, but have no doubt it is a great reform measure. The rights of married men are sadly in need of protection. It is to be hoped that the Solons of the Granite State will not flinch from doing their whole duty, now that they have taken the subject in hand, and that they will secure for the benedicts of that commonwealth all the rights, privileges and immunities of independent freemen; for instance, the right to go and come when they please without being subject to an exercise in the domestic catechism; the right to spend their loose cash without giving an account where every cent has gone; the right to celebrate when and how they please, and have their little joys and delights without interference. One might mention a thousand ways in which the rights of married men have been curtailed by the tyranny of women, who now talk of assuming still greater powers. This female despotism must be checked to save men from utter subjection, and the New-Hampshire Legislature may as well begin the rebellion as anybody else.

Another question of identity has arisen in the London Courts. A certain dealer in live animals exposed for sale a white Persian cat, which was claimed by two households as having been long one of their most cherished members. The cat was brought before the Court ignominiously confined in a basket from which it kept up a continual protest against the whole proceeding. An old woman named RANDALL declared that the cat had been in her possession ever since it was a kitten, while the servant of Mr. BERRY, the other claimant, swore that he had known it ever since it was a "child," which certainly ought to have settled the question. This testimony was offset, however, by the frantic appeal of Mrs. RANDALL to the Court to let the cat go and see it "embrace her." The Magistrate did not think it expedient to have the rigid course of justice affected by any such pathetic exhibition, but nevertheless confessed his unwillingness to take the responsibility of deciding the matter, and so dismissed the case. The questions of personal identity are very difficult to deal with, when the possession of titles and estates, or the fortunes of white Persian cats are dependent on them.

There is no end to the peculiarities of human kind. One of the oddest specimens has just been discovered in Ohio. SAMUEL BUCK is the name of this specimen, and he lives on a farm where he does his best to play the part of a man and woman at the same time. In masculine garb he tills the soil and extracts from the earth the means of subsistence. In the house he dons the attire of woman and performs the duties appropriate to her sphere. Of course he lives alone and he has no occasion for another's services or companion's help, as he not only does both man's and woman's work, but holds constant communion with himself as if he were indeed leading a double existence. He seems rather to prefer the feminine estate, as he has allowed his hair to grow long, and spends much time in arranging it and getting himself up in attractive style. He shows a singular discretion in his feminine capacity, for when in the garb of a lady he confines himself to the proper duties and deportment of a lady, not wishing then to assume any of the prerogatives of manhood. He casts his vote in his masculine character and does not ask for a double exercise of the franchise.

We occasionally hear of skeptical persons who are converted to Spiritualism by witnessing some very astounding "manifestations," but it so happens that these converts, in relating their experience, invariable expose their elongated ears in some unconscious manner, and the "manifestations" are such as no sensible persons ever get an opportunity of seeing. A spiritualistic neophyte lately wrote to a London paper, giving the manner of his own conversion. He went to a *séance* an unbeliever, and to test the power and "real presence" of the spirits, demanded that they should bring him the great cross from the dome of St. Paul's. They were absent for sixteen minutes thirty-five seconds, after which "a terrific crash was heard in the centre of the room, the table fell in shivers, and there, reaching to the ceiling, towered the giant cross." At the same moment two friends of the correspondent in the street noticed that the cross was missing from its place. Now, in point of fact, this "giant cross" is about twenty-five feet in height, and would "tower" somewhat beyond the ceiling in any ordinary room. Furthermore, of the thousands of people in the street at the time besides these two convenient "friends," nothing is heard of anybody else who missed the cross from St. Paul's. This new convert to spiritualism is evidently either a fool or a knave, which, however, only shows his fitness to become a shining light in his new sphere.

There is a disadvantage in having too many fishermen in a community, for their wives are notoriously very vigorous and high-spirited females, and if their ire is once roused, they are very likely to make any place uncomfortable for the rest of the population. At St. Andrews, Scotland, recently, several fishermen were convicted of stealing mussels from the River Eden, and sent to prison. This was accounted an outrage by the fishermen's wives, and one GEORGE SMITH, who had made complaint of the theft, was seized and very severely handled by them, insomuch that he was in mortal fear, and placed himself and family under the protection of the Magistrates. Not content with these proceedings, the robust Amazons formed a phalanx and threatened to smash the windows "of the members of the Mussel-scalps Committee." The inhabitants who did not have the honor to be fishermen were obliged to apply to the Provost to preserve order and protect their lives and property by a military force. The latest advices left the two parties in a very excited state of mind, especially the fisherwomen; but there had been no active hostilities except in the case of the unlucky GEORGE SMITH.

The only English prisoner in Paris which the authorities refuse to release, it is said, is a boy twelve years of age, named ROBERT LOWE. When the troops entered the capital this *enfant terrible* posted himself in a convenient place and kept up a continual fusilade at them with a pistol. The Government of Versailles can never forgive the slaughter perpetrated by this formidable champion of the Commune with his pistol. No doubt all the energies of the British Empire will be exerted, if need be, to save the nation from the indignity of having this young ruffian duly punished for his fierce and bloody opposition to the entry of the French troops into Paris. Master ROBERT would make a very interesting subject for discussion, diplomacy, and even war, if need be, for will not the British flag be insulted if any harm comes to the spirited youth? The world awaits his fate "with no ordinary feelings of emotion."

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The Christian *Union* (Mr. BEECHER'S paper) devotes a leader to the subject of "The Unity of the Spirit," in which the writer seeks to show that, after all, there is not a radical difference between the various Christian sects. He says:

"What matters it whether they agree in their theory of the unseen process? Two farmers till their farms by the same methods; one believes that plants grow by a chemical process, the other supposes they contain a vital force distinct from the chemical. Is that a difference to prevent the two men from working in partnership? This seems to us a fair illustration of many of the disagreements between churches. Take any of the cardinal points of religion, and it is astonishing to see how all Christian denominations agree as to the principal fact asserted, and the duties which it imposes. It is on the why and the how that the disputing comes. Thus, every Christian creed asserts that man is sinful. As to how he came to be so there is endless fighting; one says that he inherits sin from Adam; another, that he inherits only a tendency to sin; a third, that his act in sinning is wholly independent and self-determined. But that he does sin all are fully agreed. They agree just as heartily that his prime need is to stop sinning and live holily. In one form or another, all assert that to do this he must seek God's help, while himself wrestling with the evil in his heart. For the assurance that God will help him, that he is a God of love and compassion, all alike point to the cross where Christ hangs bleeding. Each speaks the same comfort in the sorrows of life, that heaven lies beyond. Each proclaims that purity and self-sacrifice and love are supremely blessed. Two of Christ's disciples walked with him to Emmaus, their hearts burning within them while he talked, yet knew him not until he was made known to them in the breaking of bread, and vanished from their sight. When he shall appear unto his children to leave them no more, we believe that many will see that they have walked side by side with brethren, knowing them not, though their hearts may have glowed in sympathy that they did not understand."

THE SAINT PETER.

The *Saint Peter* (R. C.) has a venomous editorial on "The Queen and the Pope," in which it predicts the speedy overthrow of England by the Irish, and the re-establishment of the Romish faith. The editor says:

"The faith will flourish again in all England. That is true; but under whom? Under a new people—under the Irish. It is they that have laid the foundations, and, thus far, it is they that fill both the house and the sanctuary and that are putting on every slate of the roof. God is just. He has taken the Irish to England. He will keep—He is keeping His covenant with them there. In His own good time He will give them all that country; the persecution of seven hundred years will be punished, the fidelity which has withstood everything will get its reward. Many are surprised that VICTORIA has sent her congratulations to the Pope. But though England is Protestant, this act of the Queen is easily explained; the Queen did it in the name of Ireland—under compulsion of respect for that invincible population. The days of Queen ELIZABETH are over forever. They are gone like herself, pursued by Divine vengeance, never to appear again in the world while time retains its office. Queen VICTORIA'S act proves it. It in the firmness of Irish faith that has merited this victory. The cable states that the Holy Father was greatly pleased with the Queen's felicitation. The illustrious patriarch was pleased with it per force. It was the greeting to him of the nation that never deflected from the faith, of the Populus Apostolus, through the mouth of the Protestant Monarch of the fell Protestant, apostate, faithless nation of the world. The Queen, Protestant Queen though she is, spoke in that message with Protestantism under her foot in the name of bleeding Catholic Ireland. She did it in fear. Thank God!"

THE JEWISH TIMES.

The *Jewish Times* severely denounces the recent Conference of American Rabbis at Cincinnati, Ohio, declaring it to have been in nowise representative of Judaism. Here is its protest, in part:

"Things, which nobody deemed credible or even possible, took place then and there. The originator of that Conference positively repudiated the personal God and emphatically denied that the belief in a personal God was taught by biblical Judaism. He, furthermore, designated the God of the Bible as being implacable, meting out punishment, but showing no mercy and forgiving no sin, under the plea, that the idea of a personal and pardoning God had its origin in Christianity. Another member of the Conference avowing the same sentiments, deduced from the denial of a personal God the logical conclusion, which he distinctly uttered, that prayer to God was an absurdity. Scarcely a voice was heard in opposition. All the fellow-members silently acquiesced. More than this; the Conference went even so far as to appoint the very member, that repudiated God and renounced prayer, on the Committee for the preparation of the contemplated new prayer-book, and selected him to deliver a lecture on the biblical idea of God at the next meeting. It is not to be wondered at, that not only Jewish, but also Christian readers and journals of all shades of opinion and belief could not suppress their surprise and moral indignation at such proceedings. And we should remain silent to such flagrant blasphemies, such unheard of, impious desecration of our sanctuary on the part of those very men who profess to be its guardians and conservators? If these gentlemen had proclaimed their heathen doctrines simply as their individual notions, we should have noted their aberrations in silent sorrow, but would have deferred to the good sense of the respective congregations, at whose head they figure as teachers of the Jewish religion, to declare whether they will be willing to remain within the pale of Judaism or not. But when, as happens in this instance, Judaism is falsified, its purity defiled by the admixture of heathen elements, shamefully reviled before the eyes of the world—it would be a profanation of our sacred calling were we to abstain from publishing our unqualified and most solemn protest against those false and non-Jewish declarations."

THE JEWISH MESSENGER.

The *Jewish Messenger* strongly ridicules the efforts of the "London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews," and points triumphantly to the fact that nearly $200,000 were expended last year in securing four adults and nine infants for the Christian fold. It regards the enterprise as an utter failure, and goes on to speak of it in this wise:

"Commercially speaking, we would say that if sixty-three years' experience has not convinced the managers of the utter hopelessness of the cause, in which millions have been spent, they certainly are unfitted for the office they hold, and we would advise them, without loss of time, to dissolve the association, and appropriate the funds in their possession to a more benevolent purpose. We advise them to improve the spiritual and temporal condition of the thousands of Christian souls in London, who suffer all the accumulated horrors of poverty and ignorance. Let them feed their bodies and endeavor to save their souls. This is their vocation, and should be their object. But to convert the Jews is beyond their power, and in direct opposition to the teachings of the Bible. We have an association of the like character in our city, but it is gratifying to know that our fellow-citizens decline to give it their support—not from any want of benevolence, but from the proper desire to permit every one to follow the dictates of his conscience. And this should be the course of the parent society. Were we inclined to discuss the question, we would ask, Is it reasonable that a race which has withstood fire and sword, remained steadfast in their faith when monarchies and empires leagued against them in dark confederacy, to obliterate the very name of Israel, is it likely that now, when enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty, they will become traitors to their God? We refrain from dwelling on that theme, fully convinced that the common sense of Christians will teach them to abandon a project which never has succeeded. 'Israel will be saved by God in everlasting salvation.'"

THE JOURNAL AND MESSENGER.

The poor old Pope is not very well thought of by the *Journal & Messenger*, of Cincinnati. Here is the conclusion of a very bitter article on the Papal Festival:

"We are in the plain beginning of the end. 'The man of sin' is being consumed by the breath of the Redeemer's mouth, and will be destroyed by the brightness of his coming. A Bishop over the spiritual interests of the Romish Church may always be at Rome; but certainly the old historical papacy has ceased to be. Instead of the vicar of God, swaying universal dominion as Lord of lords, and King of kings, we now have a weak, tempest-tossed, deeply distressed old man, who mournfully proclaims himself a prisoner shut up in the limits of the Vatican. The sceptre of the world's destiny has passed into the hands of Protestantism. The Pope is an achronism; a mere ghost on the world's stage."

THE TABLET.

The *Tablet* does not believe in the success of either the German Empire or the French Republic. Of the former it declares:

"Now, nothing is more certain than that Kaiser WILHELM I. is not the successor of OTTO I., and that his newly-formed Empire is not the revival and continuation of the Holy Roman Empire of the West. He holds his Empire by far other titles, and it does not cover the same extent of territory, nor include the whole Germanic race. The Germans had, from their introduction into Christendom, the right to elect their King, but never the right to elect an Emperor, who could be elected only by the Pope or by electors designated and authorized by the Pope to elect the Emperor subject to the Pope's approval. That the law as here stated was almost uniformly violated by the successors of CHARLES V., we do not deny, but that was the constitution and law of what in time came to be called the German Empire. WILHELM has not been elected by the Pope, nor by legal electors of the old Empire, nor has he taken the oath of obedience to the Popes, or assumed the obligation to defend the Holy See against its enemies. Regarded as an empire, it is a new creation, or a new foundation, without any support in the habits, the reminiscences or the traditions of the German people. As Emperor, he has no legal title; he is simply King of Prussia, who, by conquest or diplomacy, has annexed to his kingdom or confederated with it the larger part of Germany. He may Prussianize Germany, but not Germanize Prussia or his authority. We think the German shouts of triumph are premature, and that it is not impossible that the new German Empire may fall as rapidly as it has been built up."

Concerning France it says: "A French Republic cannot stand, and it is even doubtful if our American Republic can stand. Certainly it is on the one hand verging toward no Government, and on the other toward centralism and despotism. We see no effective remedy for France but in her cordial return to the Catholic faith and childlike submission to the Holy See. She can never flourish either as a Protestant or Anti-Papal State. She must be Catholic or nothing."

THE METHODIST.

The *Methodist* regards church-going, nowadays, a luxury which none but the rich are privileged to enjoy. In discussing the remedy for the evil it remarks that—

"The only adequate remedy for this evil is to return to the policy of free churches. They can be built plainly and yet tasteful, and can dispense with hired music and other extras which only swell the annual bills. Churches with paid sittings will become class churches, no matter how liberal or hospitable their officers may be. We want places of worship where clerks, beginners in business, the young men who will control the country's future can attend, without feeling that they are oppressively taxed for their religious privileges. These large classes, if drawn into the churches in their earlier life, will become in time the most important supporters of the institutions of religion. They are always ready to pay according to their means. Mission chapels, which are erected for the destitute poor, are not suitable places for them. They are intelligent enough to appreciate the higher style of preaching, and, indeed, will be attracted by no other. It is practicable to make any of our churches free if the people will it. The problem has been solved over and over again both in Europe and in America. Methodism owes much to this feature of its earlier worship, and will recover lost power by returning to it again."

THE PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.

The *Presbyterian Banner* indulges in a left-handed compliment thrown at Rev. Dr. CATHER, of England, and his new society. The editor delivers himself thus:

"The International Moral Science Association, which met last week in Philadelphia, would be more appropriately designated if bearing the name, 'Dr. CATHER'S Society.' The genial, affable and witty Doctor seems to be the spirit and embodiment of the whole affair, just as much as Rev. GEORGE TASK is of the Anti-Tobacco Society, of which he is President, Vice-President, Secretary, and sole member. There is this difference, however: Mr. TASK is the sole contributor to his Society, while this is about the only part of the responsibility of Dr. CATHER'S Society which does not rest on himself. He generously condescends to admit laymen to participate in its distinctions and honors at the moderate rate of $50 per annum, and ministers, after the fashion of the railroads, at half price. The truth is, that all that Dr. CATHER proposes can be much better done by organizations already existing, without annoying the public with any new association bearing a high-sounding name. May Dr. CATHER have a safe return to his native land, and may his Society soon pass out of notice."

NATIVE MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

Oriental Pageantry and Meanness—A Tax on Wives—Much-Married Mohammedans.

The Government of India has, for a year past, adopted the American, and anticipated the recent and abandoned English, tax on friction matches. It has now imposed one on the matrimonial variety. This might seem to savor of poverty in fiscal invention, but on the contrary, it is thoroughly well-advised, has been long agitated for and advocated, and is in complete accordance with the traditions of the country. An Oriental is nothing if not ostentatious. The Hindoo or Mussulman is no whit behind, in this respect, the other species of the *genus*. Spending little for rent, servants, or housekeeping, hoarding their earnings or investing them in jewels, and usually inexpensively clad, grand robes and gorgeous equipages, with almost certainly rope repairs for damaged harness, being grudgingly reserved for show, pure and simple, they break out in the most wonderful way on occasions of festivity, bidding against each other for display, lavishing fortunes, and often recklessly incurring hopeless debt in the effort to outshine. An astute Collector and Magistrate can always get the reluctant aid of the wealthy inhabitants of his district for any scheme whatever, from building a Christian church to founding a race-course or building a light-house, by skillfully playing off against each other their well-known emulation in vanity. In receiving His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, last year, the sums raised in Madras were enormous, and it was absolutely ridiculous to note the successive supplementary donations of men whose first, second and third payments had been rivaled. But such donations are doled out with secret groans and dismal wrenching of heart-strings, which never regain their elasticity, or forget the dire remembrance. There are, and have always been, many *quasi* Peter Coopers there, and great good has resulted from the way they have endowed charities from the earliest times, but to self-exaltation rather than to benevolence must all these things be attributed. A Hindoo would not, if he could help it, spend five cents to hire a boat to save his father from drowning.

Now nothing stirs this feeling like marriage festivities. The poor sepoy, or soldier, getting $3 50 a month, and supporting on it perhaps a mother, two or three wives, and a multitude of children, will screw and save for the one grand event in his life, and at "one fell swoop" disburse perhaps $200 for the marriage of his daughter, scraped together in long years of privation, borrowed at the longest dates and most usurious interest in small sums in every direction, burdening him thenceforward to the grave. It is the same higher up the scale. Infanticide, at least of the female children, is consequently a rooted practice, almost openly carried on in many districts, and to be suspected almost everywhere, and in that teeming population, where domiciliary visits are against the law, and mutual concealment is the rule, most difficult to detect, or extirpate. Within the last few years, however, enlightened and progressive natives have held public meetings, and pledged themselves to restrict their marriage expenses within certain limits according to fixed scales, and, conservative as is the native mind, the idea has widely spread, natural affection and the absorbing and characteristic idolatry of ready money being alike propitiated. Other people thought the readoption of the historic (under Hindoo and Mahometan Governments alike) marriage tax, even a light one, would equally flatter their pride, and having a directly opposite effect to the income tax, which every native conscientiously evades, and does not fear to be considered really poorer than he is, for making the universally understood false return, would raise a very much larger revenue, and its incidence would be as universal as the other was partial. As a matter of fact, the small fraction of Europeans in the country, whose incomes (except, of course, with the merchants and the few independent professional men) are known to a cent, and, indeed, published in the directories and annual almanacs, paid a most disproportionate share of this tax. Dr. BHAU DAJI, of Bombay, and NURSINGH ROW, the Tahsildar, or native Magistrate of Masulipatam, on the Carnatic coast, are the two most prominent native leaders of this movement. Their efforts are now crowned with success, and there is not a shadow of a doubt as to the result. As to the marriages themselves they are distinguished like all Oriental ceremonies, with much noise, tinsel, wasteful profusion, dust, sweetmeats, State umbrellas heavily fringed with bullion of mighty size, canopies, banners, tomtoms, temporary sheds of vast dimensions adorned with bananas in full bearing, cocoanut trees, flowers, jewels, personal and borrowed, odors of musk, attar of rose, sandalwood oil, torches, chandeliers, looking-glasses, nautch-girls, provisions in abundance, musicians with instruments strangely sqeaking, clashing cymbals, resounding drums, and utter absence of time, tune or decorum. The complications of the family arrangements would require a volume to describe. With the *nicka* and *pucka* wives of the Mohammedans, the crowds of females about every house of infantile years to the early-aged, repulsive-looking hags who seem inevitable adjuncts to every household, of every sect or caste, the women allowed vails in a Court of Justice the others who can be seen by a Magistrate or physician on occasion, still others whose sacred forms, shrouded in impenetrable palanquins or sedan chairs, are brought in on men's backs, it has puzzled the most inquisitive inquirers as to which are wives, which concubines, which slaves, for it is but a legal fiction to deny the existence of a patriarchal kind of slavery in the East, and the respective graduations among them, and it is still a matter of doubt whether the most zealous "outside barbarian" has penetrated the whole *arcana* yet. Curious to a stranger, these scenes, occurring perpetually as it seems, are apt to grow "monotonous." There is one pretty feature, however, in some of the Mohammedan processions of bethrothal, which redeems the whole thing. The little bride, got up regardless of expense, perched in state, in shyness and mingled wonder and delight, astride on the back of a milk-white charger. The Mussulman, of India, with Mogul or Arab blood in him, and frequently both, is essentially a lover of horses, and where the noble steed comes in, his taste follows, and one forgets the barbarism of the pageant, as a whole, in the admiration of this perfect part of it.

FINE ARTS.

"The Prodigal Son," by Edouard Dubufe.

The greatest work of the celebrated French artist, EDOUARD DUBUFE, has recently been brought to this country by Mr. WM. H. DERBY. It is entitled "The Prodigal Son," a subject which afforded an almost unlimited scope for the great talent which DUBUFE undoubtedly possessed. The canvas is divided into three compartments, the central one, 42 feet by 19, being devoted to the artist's conception of the manner in which the prodigal commenced his career, and "wasted his substance in riotous living." The two smaller pictures are in monochrome, one representing the young man herding swine, and the other his return to his father's house. The central canvas contains nearly forty life-size figures. The scene is represented as taking place beneath a portico, and in the gardens around. In the background is a noble landscape, not such a one, perhaps, as a landscape-painter would be quite satisfied with, but still one consonant to the scene, and showing considerable power of treatment. Beneath the garland-decorated portico a table is spread, which is surrounded by the young man's companions. He, a handsome and splendidly-attired figure, flushed with youth and health, has just risen and, with the wine-cup in hand, is about to propose a toast. On his shoulder leans a fair and lovely girl, while a dark beauty has thrown herself back in her seat, and has seized his hand to claim his attention. This last figure is admirably drawn and colored. The face is not seen, but the attitude is so natural and expressive that we at once feel the sentiment which animates her. A young man is leaning over the table to join in the toast which the prodigal is about to offer, while another, who has apparently just entered, is looking fiercely toward the central figure, and actuated by jealousy, perhaps, is about to draw his sword. On the lower plane of the picture is a group of gamblers, two men and a woman. The pleased countenance of the winner, and the blank, despairing look of the loser, are finely contrasted, while the woman's handsome face is distorted with fury. This group is, in many respects, the finest and certainly the most expressive in the picture. Near the centre is a poet reading his verses to an admiring audience. The face of one of these, a dark and haughty beauty, will attract attention. Seated on the ground, she looks as if the whole accusing past had risen in review before her, and left nought behind but blank and hopeless despair. The poet's face is a fine one, and his attitude simple and natural. On the left is a group of graceful women, who, with flying garments and half-bared limbs and bosoms, are treading the mazes of the dance. Behind is another building and the gardens, through which numerous figures are dispersed. The two smaller compartments of the picture, to which we have already referred, represent, one, the prodigal, clothed in rags and seated on a rock, his head bowed down with the weight of his self-imposed troubles, and his master's swine feeding at his feet; the other, his reception by his father. Both are quite equal in merit to the larger picture.

Of the composition as a whole we can say that, so far as correct drawing, harmonious and charming color, and variety and correctness of attitude and expression go to make up a picture, nothing more can be desired than we have here; yet, fine as it is, we do not feel that this is one of those grand compositions which to look upon once is never to forget. There is something lacking to render it worthy of a place in the category of great pictures. Such as it is, however, a most valuable, noticeable and charming work of art, we welcome its arrival in this City. Our artists may study it with advantage, and may find something in it to admire. All, whether they appreciate art or not, will surely feel, when looking on this glowing canvas, a more vivid appreciation of the great truth so simply and beautifully told in the words of the Evangelist.

The picture is now at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, which have been recently altered and greatly improved. It is the intention of the owner of the canvas to exhibit it to the public as soon as arrangements for so doing are completed.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Sunday Amenities of Thirty-Fourth-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a resident of East Thirty-fourth-street. It is a pleasant locality, airy and open, but open also to the criticism that it is on the direct route to Calvary Cemetery, via the Hunter's Point Ferry. More or less during the week, but particularly on Sundays, our neighborhood is enlivened by the passing hearse, and its attendant line of carriages. All this is well. We all must die; we all expect to be buried; and surely no tribute of respect can be more touching than that paid by the long line of mourners who follow the departed to his long home. And, much as we all enjoy the Sunday quiet of our neighborhood, we cannot with either justice or charity complain of such processions, nor can there be any reasonable objection made if, now and then, some civic society accompanies the cortége, marching in a body to slow and solemn music. The quietest and most law-abiding citizen can forego for a few moments his Sabbath meditations and view, not without profit, the passing pageant, which always must be solemn, even if a few of the mourners betray the effects of the excessive heat, or their military bearing be somewhat impaired by the habitual use of the hod.

But to one thing we quiet citizens do object most seriously; and that is, that as soon as the hearse and the more immediate friends are safely on board the ferry-boat, the balance of the procession returns along the street with sudden and unseemly levity, the band disturbing the Sabbath stillness by such airs as "Shoo Fly" and "Captain Jenks," many of the carriages racing, and the whole followed by a rabble of men and boys from the vicinity of the East River, who sweep both sidewalks, so that nervous ladies seek safety by mounting the stoops. To say nothing of individual homes whose quiet is thus invaded, the services of the churches are often disturbed by these performances, which really seem most unnecessary, as there is no reason why the processions could not be quietly disbanded at the ferry, and the people return singly to their homes without the aid of a noisy band of music.

I call attention to this grievance because it does not seem to be generally known what the laws are that pertain to the observance of Sunday in New-York, or whether there are any such laws at all. It is not a question of sect or religion or party. It is simply how far do the laws protect those who wish to rest from the labors of the week and enjoy their Sunday as a day of peace and quiet. For such, there is, or should be, some legal rights, and if you, or any of your correspondents can inform us how this is, you will confer a great obligation on the community.

C.

THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

A Sensible View of Female Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 27th there is an article speaking of the need of a college where girls shall be completely trained as teachers of schools, that a liberal and thorough education may be given in our Ward schools. Several weeks ago there was a paragraph in your paper noticing with regret the difficulty of finding competent girls to fill the places of nurse-maids. It was a very just complaint. Any lady desiring to employ a neat, conscientious, intelligent person, in any position of trust where some responsibility is involved, such as waiting-maid, nurse for a child or an invalid, or house-keeper, will know how difficult it is to meet a girl of sufficient intelligence and proper training. Girls fitted for such places fail not to secure most desirable homes. The question is, How are they to be taught the requisite qualifications? The Ward schools as they are, give no domestic training; even the requisite art (to a woman) of needle-work is not taught there. Many of the pupils have homes whose standard of neatness and good management affords little instruction, and many, too many, believe that domestic details are a very low sort of knowledge. It is very well to talk of elevating the usefulness of woman, but the domestic duties must come as the foundation-stone to every girl of every rank in life—unless she feel sure of meeting with a man who understands sewing and housekeeping. A lady may speak different languages, be instructed in science, and gifted in art, but she is not a happy nor a useful member of a household, unless she can direct those whom she employs so as to promote the comfort and health of the family—and some who can shine brightly in society will acknowledge that their highest moments of happiness have been when able, by their practical knowledge of marketing, cooking, nursing, or needle-work, to give comfort to the husband and children dependent otherwise on inefficient servants. The greatest need in this City in the training of girls, especially of those who expect to maintain themselves, is to teach them family duties, and a due respect for the value of such. Where may a girl learn to cut and make plain clothing well, for herself and family, not as a trade, or machine-work, which is limited to one article, but daily needle-work, from darning stockings to neat button-holes on a calico dress? How much money is saved and good appearance insured if a woman can do that for herself?

Where can a girl learn how to make truly good bread, to cook meat and vegetables nicely, to do house-work to the best advantage? There are various sewing-schools where young ladies meet once a week to teach poor girls gratuitously, and there are many asylums where orphans and other children are kept and taught. From these places, rather than from the crowded homes of striving parents, might we hope to obtain girls with a superior knowledge of work and order. But they are not taught to desire places in families. They are not told how good it is to be well fed and lodged, shielded from evil associates, never over-taxed, and their capacity kindly appreciated. They chafe at the directions which are given, and the regulations of the most lenient mistress, and consider themselves higher and happier if they may work at a trade or in a shop; lodge meanly; fare poorly; dress in flaunting imitations of the fashions on Sunday and shabby finery through the week; pass the evenings, if not the Sunday, in diversion, and become worn out with monotonous work, exciting recreation and want of true comforts; if they marry, bringing a helpmeet to a working man who is perfectly ignorant of the management of a house or of children.

The experiment was made, after your article on nurses appeared, of asking the children, very poor, shabby ones, at a sewing-school, what each one wished to do as she grew up. Only one in a large room full was willing to go to service. Again, at the anniversary of a children's home, the question was asked "Are these girls learning, from the nice arrangements they witness here, how to be capable as upper servants?" and answered, "We hope they may do better." The visitor remembered three different girls of American parents, who had, at former periods, waited on her own children, and who, in after years, sent grateful messages from well-appointed homes in the West to this effect: "We remember the way you taught us to tend your infants, and to sew for them, and we guard our own in health, and can contrive their clothes so nicely as to be but little expense."

Will not the ladies who are so liberal of their money and their time to teach poor children, remember to teach the girls that domestic duties, well performed, in one's own or another household, are the first and the best knowledge of a woman? It would be well for the advocates of a complete education in the higher branches to ascertain how far the mental and moral discipline of the pupils renders them worthy recipients or desirable teachers. Let them inquire of the district visitors, and the ladies who superintend industrial schools, if the average deportment of the girls evinces that humble desire to learn which is the foundation of faithful teaching. They will tell you, if they speak honestly, that these children come for the bounties received, more than to earn these gifts by working; that they are rude, defiant and artful, impertinently criticising the good bestowed; running from one mission to another to find where the most is given. Let us say, in parenthesis, that this last fault is fostered by a weak ambition on the part of some societies to make themselves attractive by spending a useless amount on fancy charities, such as festivals, which bring the pupils and patrons into inappropriate relations. Any one inquiring among the tenement-houses in the eastern portion of the City will find children clad, and frequently fed, by charity; idle, noisy, squalid; their mothers going out to the hardest and meanest sort of days' work; the fathers hod-carriers or diggers, perhaps drunken loungers, who announce that they are to be educated as teachers; more than one stockingless beggar-girl takes music lessons; the boys aspire to study law. And this is not because of talent or energy, which, having done its best with few advantages, seeks a higher opportunity. It is because it is easier to sit in school, perhaps easier to learn by rote, than to follow any occupation where attention, judgment and perseverance are demanded, and where success depends on correct deportment. This is their superficial view of education. How erroneous it is will be discovered by those who promote such ideas. The truly great men, risen from poverty, in the world, have been those who first fulfilled carefully the duties of their station, and learned for the love of learning, at leisure moments reading by the street-lamp, when work was done. Thus they earned and valued mental improvement. Let us beware of adding to the list of so-called self-made men, by inculcating to all children, especially on children reared by charity, that the excellencies of character and deportment place a person in a position more truly respectable than any assumption of duties which are performed merely as a means for a higher social position, but if assumed without the requisite dignity and refinement, serve only to bring disgrace on the pretender.

A Wall-Street Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no remedy for a nuisance that has prevailed for some time in the smoke or effluvia that comes from the chimney of the Assay Office in Wall-street? It is something of the nature of sulphuric acid, and is exceedingly injurious and offensive to the lungs, when its huge volumes are driven about by the winds—a daily occurrence. I know your paper is ever ready to correct grievances, and this surely is one.

PULMONALIS.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

A Man Mistakes His Wife for a Burglar, and Cuts Her to Pieces with a Bowie-Knife.

From the Houston Union.

A gentleman from the neighborhood in Grimes County, some five miles from Navasota, where the saddest occurrence which, we believe, we have ever recorded took place on last Saturday night, gives us some particulars additional to those which have already been published. We refer to the accidental killing of his wife, by Mr. BRIGGS GOODRICH, a kind husband, as we learn, and a sober, industrious and respected citizen.

There were, it seems, several robbers in the house, and Mrs. GOODRICH hearing them, had aroused her husband, and he, not being able to find his pistol, had taken a bowie-knife and was in pursuit of the thieves. He had struck at one of them, and another had passed him inside of the house, and he seems to have hastened outside and around to the window of his own bedroom, which he knew to be hoisted, with the expectation of intercepting the escape of some of the burglars.

It is said that chloroform had been used by the thieves, but not sufficiently to produce stupefaction. Yet it is likely that the feeling of faintness caused by the inhalation of the chloroform induced Mrs. GOODRICH to rise from the bed where she had been left by her husband and to go to the window for air. There she was found by her excited husband, and, as the night was so dark that he could discern only the outlines of the figure, he naturally imagined he saw one of the robbers about to pass out through the window. Then came blows, bearing all that the human mind can conceive of the terrible—blows by which a husband took the life of his own wife with the knife. We learn that he is distracted, and cannot be trusted alone, but is guarded constantly to prevent the commission of suicide. Mrs. GOODRICH is represented as a very accomplished and noble woman, and it is said that she died with words of sympathy for her unfortunate husband upon her lips. In the utter consternation and desolation which followed the terrible tragedy, we are informed that the only child of the marriage, which is still almost an infant, was seen with its head pillowed upon the slain mother's breast, begging her to awake and grant it an evidence of recognition.

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

Discouraging Reports from an Unsuccessful Searcher—Thousands Unlucky; a Few Fortunate.

The San Francisco Alta makes the following extracts from a private letter received from the Pniel Diamond Diggings of Africa, dated March 26, 1871:

"If you knew the hardships and troubles of a trip to those regions, and the life of a digger when he gets here, you would readily excuse me for any shortcomings. To give you a proper description, or any thing like it, of what I have undergone from the time I started for the diamond fields up to this day, would require a more able hand than mine, and more space than an ordinary letter affords. I will only give you the outlines and defer the details till the time when we shall meet again. We purchased a large cart and ten oxen, laid in a supply of provisions for six months, and then started for the El Dorado. The distance is something over 500 miles, the roads in general bad, and the country very hilly half the distance and very thinly settled. We crossed high mountains and stony-bedded rivers, some of which were extra high on the occasion; then again we traversed waterless plains, where man as well as beast suffered for the want of water, and many other things too numerous to mention, which contributed to our miserable existence. All this lasted six weeks, at the end of which time we arrived at our destination, Pniel.

The diggings are situated at different points along both sides of the River Vaal, a pretty good sized stream, though not navigable. This place, Pneil, has proved the richest of all that have been discovered as yet. The diggings being small, they were all taken up before our arrival, and we were unable to obtain a claim except at a high price, and chances to purchase were seldom offered. About the time of our arrival a new rush was started on the other side of the river. We went across and took up a claim, and with a number of hired hands and full of hopes and grand expectations I commenced work. I started in with all my might, and worked like a horse. You know what mining is; it is no play, and never having done any laborious work before, you can imagine in what state my hands were after two days' digging. There was no more room for blisters; but what are blisters and pain alongside of big diamonds? So we toiled on for three weeks without finding the color of what we were looking for, and as by that time the place proved a humbug, we gave it up as a bad job. We then recrossed the river and purchased a claim at Pniel, [illegible] work, and have been [illegible] over three months. Though [illegible] small diamonds, yet they [illegible] ciently numerous to pay expenses, to say nothing of my own work and time. However, having the claim on hand we were determined to work it out, and I am glad to say that just in the last bit of ground we worked we found enough to make up for past losses. So you see I am as far from a fortune as ever. But I still have some hope left, and if the Almighty spares my health I intend to try it on a little longer, for being once here it will not do to give up all hope at the first disappointment.

The whole business is like a lottery, in which one draws a large prize, a few get small ones, and the crowd gets nothing; the only difference is the hard work connected with the diamond digging. There are a great many diamonds found, and some very large ones. The last largest stone found weighed 107 carats. Considering the number of people at work, all the diamonds found do not realize three shillings per man per day. Thus you see that the thousands get little or nothing, while the few lucky ones make fortunes, and that in a very short time in some cases. The business is altogether controlled by chance, and therefore a person who has an occupation at home that realizes for him a livelihood should not think of coming to the diamond fields of South Africa.

The mode of working is nearly like that in California. The ground dug out is carried to the river, where it is washed in a cradle, and the gravel which remains is then sorted, for in the gravel the diamonds are found. Aside from successful digging, there is no way of making money here. There are more stores than buyers. The life a person leads here is far rougher, I believe, than was that of the early California miner. Here nearly all people live in canvas tents. The weather, in Summer, at the commencement of which we unfortunately arrived, is excessively hot, attended with a great deal of rain and awful thunder storms. I have seen storms here such as the oldest inhabitants of California, perhaps, never experienced. Imagine at one and the same time the hardest thunder, the most vivid lightning, the rain coming down in torrents, accompanied by a dense shower of hailstones of the size of walnuts, and all these in a strong gale of wind; and all the shelter a person has is a tent. Recently such a scene lasted several hours, at the end of which time everything was afloat, of course. Add to this the cooking of your own 'grub,' and you will see that life in the diamond fields of South Africa is not a very pleasant one, particularly when a fellow is unlucky and finds no diamonds. Now you know all that is worth knowing about these parts; besides I am getting tired and the tent is very warm. You must excuse me for not writing more at this time, because I have no table, and this has been written on a chair."

The Fight About a Broken Pitcher—Death of the Injured Man.

The last addition to the murders in June, which was the bloodiest month in many years in New-York, is the death in Bellevue Hospital, Friday night, of FREDERICK J. SCHOTT, of No. 73 Carmine-street. On the evening of the 22d ult., SCHOTT quarreled in the hallway of the house where he lived, with PATRICK O'HEARN, who also lived in the house, and the difficulty coming to blows, SCHOTT was terribly beaten about the head and body by his antagonist, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died from his injuries. As stated, O'HEARN was arrested by the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, and was committed to the Jefferson Market Prison, where he yet remains. The inquest in the case will not be held until Wednesday next. From the partial investigation already made, it appears that the quarrel between the two men began about a broken pitcher. A girl of the family in which O'HEARN boarded, returned on the evening of the affray to the rooms of the family, saying she had broken the pitcher with which she had been sent for beer, at the bottom of the stairs, and that SCHOTT was responsible for the accident. O'HEARN, going down-stairs, and meeting SCHOTT, who was seated at the front door, accused him of causing the accident, but he denied all knowledge of the affair. Hot words ensuing, O'HEARN attacked SCHOTT, kicking and beating him about the abdomen, and inflicting the injuries from which death has resulted.

How They Live in the Sixth Ward.

Rev. E. M. SHULZ, the Five Points missionary, collated some statistics relating to the crowded condition of the Sixth Ward. The boundaries of the Ward inclose an area of eighty-six acres. Twenty-three hundred stores, shops and manufactories, and 800 tenement-houses, filled with the poor and laboring classes, are found within this space. The total population of the Ward is 23,478, of which number 10,314 are children and minors, 900 widows and 1,011 orphans. For the religious instruction of this population there are two Catholic churches and two Protestant missions, which will accommodate about 2,000 persons. There are thirty-five different languages and dialects spoken in the Ward. The practice of packing tenants into tenement-houses is well illustrated by the example of one in which Mr. SHULZ took a census. The house visited by him contained fifty-eight families, comprising 287 souls, of which 103 were children, more than one-third the number of adult occupants. Seventy-four of these people were congregated together in garrets, and forty-seven prolonged a miserable existence in cellars. The house was abominally filthy, and the standard of health and morality was extremely low. Of the children enumerated but thirty-three are attendants at day-school and only five go to Sunday-school, the remaining number maturing in ignorance and crime. There are but few of the 800 tenement-houses that are not packed in equally as bad and some of them to a worse degree, presenting a sad picture of the wretched homes of the over-crowded inhabitants of this section of the City.

Statistics of the Week.

Eighteen hundred and seventeen persons were arrested by the Police last week.

The vital statistics for the week ending yesterday show 43 still-births, 417 births, 151 marriages, and 604 deaths. The mortality is the largest of any week in the year, and is an increase of 118 over the previous week, when the deaths were only 486. This extraordinary increase is due altogether to diarrhœal complaint, and is almost exclusively found in the mortality among children, due to cholera infantum. It is attributed more to the sudden inundation of the City with unripe fruit than to meteorological influences.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 16 fires during the week, with an estimated loss of $42,415, and an insurance of $96,000. The causes of the fires are not stated.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1871.

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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The whole royal family, the Duke DE NEMOURS and the Prince Imperial, were present at a review by the Queen in Bushey Park. The Russian Grand Duke VLADIMER has paid a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON. The loss of life by the explosion at Kidsgrove is increased by the death of several of the injured. Mr. HOWARD, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is to receive the claims of British subjects under the Treaty of Washington....Marshal McMAHON and Gen. DE CISSEY are going to Bareges, in the Pyrenees, to seek renewed health. Twelve thousand fusiliers and gunners have been sent home. There were present at the review at Longchamps 160 battalions of infantry, 60 squadrons of cavalry, 20 companies of engineers and 360 pieces of artillery. The ORLEANS Princes are visiting M. THIERS. MM. HAUSSMANN, BARROT and ASSALANT have withdrawn their candidatures for the Assembly. Gen. DE CISSEY has prescribed regulations for taking the vote of the army at the election. The return of Monarchists is probable from many of the departments. The Imperialists are making a very active canvass, but have no chance of securing many members of the Assembly.

GENERAL.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows a reduction of $7,103,349 91 for the month of June. Coin balance, $96,683,900; currency balance, $9,533,363; coin certificates, $19,886,300.

BOWEN'S prospects for a pardon are not now considered very good. The President has referred the whole matter to the Attorney-General, saying that he would be governed by the recommendations of that officer.

Hon. WILLARD WARNER, the recently appointed Collector of the port of Mobile, received a telegram today from Messrs. LEWIS BOWEN, President, and PHILIP JOSEPH, Secretary of a meeting of the colored Republicans, held there, saying that they had voted thanks unanimously to the President and Secretary BOUTWELL, for his appointment.

The citizens of Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., held a grand reunion on Thursday last, for the purpose of gathering together the present residents and all those who at any time sojourned within the limits of that pleasant town. A large tent had been obtained from Rochester, and set up in the middle of the village green, with seats and platform arranged for speakers and audience. Before the hour fixed for the exercises had arrived, the tent was filled with 4,000 or 5,000 people, who listened to an address of welcome from W. W. VAN BROCKLIN, Esq., President of the day; Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, and others. The affair was a grand success.

Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the Havana steam-ship *Morro Castle*, has our thanks for courtesies.

The miners of Amador County, California, are again on the rampage, and threaten the lives of the working miners. They seized a Mr. HERRICK, of Sacramento, and believing him to be a newspaper reporter, beat the unfortunate gentleman in a terrible manner.

The Civil Service Commission met at Washington yesterday. All the members were present, and after a session of several hours, adjourned over the Fourth of July, their time being mainly occupied from the beginning in considering whether it is possible to take the civil service, with certain exceptions, out of the control of party politics, and to this end they have given much attention to the subject of open competitive examination, without, however, as yet arriving at any conclusion.

A Nevada stage was robbed on Friday, by a gang of desperadoes, who tied the passengers and then robbed them. The express box, containing a small amount of money, was also taken.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has given a decision in the case of JOHN CAREW *vs.* ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD and others. The plaintiff is a freestone-cutter of South Boston, and, not being a member of the Association, paid $500 as a fine in order that he might fill contracts. The Court gave a verdict for the recovery of the money.

Among the surrendered Caunao officers are Nicolas Eloy and Oswaldo Adau, Melchor and Joseph E. Bernall, Filandro and Blas Rodrigues, Augustin and Porfirio Silva, Alfredo Betancourt and Augustin Cocio. The two brothers ADAM were captured by Gen. AGRAMONTE.

The Alcyon Yacht Club, of Newark, yesterday started on their annual excursion. They will be gone two weeks, coasting along Connecticut and Massachusetts, and stopping at Boston.

The bridge upon the Midland Railroad, at Bloomfield, over which considerable difficulty occurred a week ago, was yesterday completed.

An indigent young artist of Jersey City named ALFRED KRAINER, was found in his room yesterday morning suffering from the effects of poison. Several physicians were called in, who found that he had taken strychnine. They say that he can scarcely recover.

The mysterious disappearance of Fire Commissioner ALONZO B. DEAN, of Jersey City, grows more alarming to his friends each day. On the morning he was last seen in the city he drew $1,800 from the Treasurer of an insurance company.

Dr. JAMES M. COMAN, of No. 143 East Twenty-sixth-street, charged with cruelty to cats, was discharged by Justice SHANDLEY, at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday.

The Great Event of the Age.

The ratification of the treaty, just concluded between the United States and Great Britain, is one of those historical events which its own age scarcely appreciates. It undoubtedly heralds a new era in the history of international law, and the relations of nations. Here was a difference of peculiar bitterness. No words which the English supporters of the treaty can use, to picture the intense and indignant dislike and hostility to Great Britain during and after the civil war, among our people, could be exaggerated. The sudden and apparently causeless recognition of the South, as a belligerent Power; the almost universal sympathy of the higher classes of England with the rebel slave-holders, and the open hopes and expectations expressed by eminent men of the approaching downfall of the great Republic; the incessant jibes and insults of the British Tory Press, and above all, the apparently criminal and selfish neglect of both municipal and international law in permitting the rebel cruisers to escape and prey upon our commerce—all this produced a state of mind in this country toward England, which was as near a state of war as our crippled condition would permit. Nothing but the remarkable self-control and skill of Mr. SEWARD and President LINCOLN prevented the outbreak of war a score of times during the rebellion. It is not exaggeration to say that there were many periods in the struggle when the exasperation against England was tenfold greater in the North than against the South itself.

The war closed, providentially, without any open outbreak with Great Britain, but with these festering and annoying questions yet unsettled, and with an intense passion for revenge among the masses of the people. The passion and hate of great numbers against England took the form which would have been at once the most dangerous to our enemy, and the most unchristian of all possible courses of action—of refusing all settlement of the dispute, and leaving it open for future use. "Let only England have another war," was the cry, "and we will try upon her the same rules of international law she has tried upon us!" "We will send out privateers—men in one vessel and arms in another—and they shall meet a little way at sea, and then ravage through every ocean!"

This was the feeling among great numbers of our citizens, East and West, and it was a feeling peculiarly dangerous to Great Britain. She is henceforth far more likely to fall into war than the United States, and she has an immense commercial marine. American *Alabamas* might easily, on such rulings as those of the Chief Baron in the Alexandria case, plunder British commerce on every sea, in the event of another war. This bitterness was rather intensified than softened by Mr. JOHNSON'S unfortunate fiasco in England, and at one time it seemed as if no diplomacy would ever close this irritating dispute. Mr. SUMNER, we think, so far from settling or aiding to settle the question, really postponed its reasonable decision by his violent and ultra speech. It is the sole glory of President GRANT and Secretary FISH, as well as of the reasonable statesmen on the British side, that they have been able to submit subjects where so much passion, hate and bitterness have been evolved, to what may be called the ideal and Christian institution of the future—the "International Court of Arbitration."

It is almost the only instance in modern history where so great a quarrel between two powerful nations has been settled by an appeal to reason, under the most important form—the decision of a fair arbitrator. Such a reference alone is a distinct step in human progress. Before such a victory of peace and civilization all the bloody and barbarian triumphs of war sink to nothing. It shows that nations are beginning, in their relations, to recognize some of the principles of reason and Christianity which have so long been a law to individuals. It is the first step in the christianizing of nations, and the first stone in the foundation of a structure which is yet to be the highest triumph of civilization—a universal Court of Arbitration, to settle international disputes and prevent war. To all lovers of humanity and to true Americans, this treaty is, beside, a great event, because it settles and makes universal our own principles as to neutral rights and duties. Henceforth the American interpretation of the obligations of a neutral Power is to be the law of all nations. War is to be even more circumscribed than ever before; and a Power at peace is not to be permitted to arm or equip or otherwise directly aid a belligerent in its acts of hostility. Not many years hence we look for a still further extension of this principle, and expect to see all export or trade in any article directly contraband of war between a neutral and a belligerent forbidden by universal law.

It is most creditable to Great Britain that, in the plenitude of her power, her Government, when manifestly in the wrong, has been willing to own it; for, though the questions are referred to an arbitrator, the principles on which they are to be decided are manifestly an admission of error or negligence, while "the regret" expressed is all that could be expected of a great nation. It is creditable, too, to the United States Government that they have at length (in effect) given up their greatest sentimental grievance—the premature recognition of belligerency—which, though an undoubted cause of ill-feeling, could not be acknowledged by Great Britain as a mistake, under all the circumstances. Henceforth the two great English-speaking peoples of the world—the leaders in Protestantism and free government—will in all probability pursue their careers without ill-feeling, and with increased harmony and friendship. Their influence may be thrown together on the liberal and humane side of the great questions agitating the world. At all events, liberty will not be retarded, nor Christianity disgraced, by their unreasonable quarrels and bloody collision.

Mayor Hall as an Anti-Corruptionist.

Our versatile but ungrammatical friend, A. OAKEY HALL, in as good English as he could manage to indite, expressed to Gen. GRANT his desire that before pardoning BOWEN, the Ex-Congressman convicted of bigamy, the President of the United States should become an amateur detective and a moral inquisitor, and compel BOWEN to say who it was that aided him in getting up the alleged fraudulent record of divorce. It will be remembered that on BOWEN'S trial, there was produced what purported to be a record of a divorce granted by the Supreme Court, in this City, which record was admitted to be certified by EDWARD M. PLUMB, a clerk in the office of our County Clerk, and was proved to be a record of proceedings which never took place. PLUMB claims to have been merely an over-confiding instrument in the matter, and his vindication was doubtless the object of the Mayor's petition. It is now reported from Washington that President GRANT not only declines to become assistant inquisitor to OAKEY HALL, but absolutely refuses to pardon BOWEN.

To aid in the public appreciation of the services of that unsuspecting innocent—PLUMB—the following facts may be found useful: In 1869, Congress appointed a committee to investigate alleged election frauds in this City. Among these frauds was the issue of bogus naturalization papers, in which the officials of this City were alleged to be concerned. At that time EDWARD M. PLUMB was, as he is now, a clerk in the County Clerk's office. Let us see briefly what the evidence before that Committee showed. County Clerk LOEW swore that blank naturalization papers were ordered to be printed only by him, and that when printed they were kept in his office, and were delivered only on the order of the Court. EDWARD M. PLUMB—OAKEY'S guileless protégé—seems to have had especial charge of the papers and blanks, and he swore that there were on file only 10,070 applications for naturalization. CHARLES E. WILBOUR swore that he was President of the New-York Printing Company, and that that Company printed and delivered in all thirty-nine thousand naturalization certificates. Now there being only 10,070 applications on file, and thirty-nine thousand blanks having been printed, there ought to have been found in the County Clerk's office 28,930 blanks; but HENRY A. GUMBLETON, Assistant Deputy County Clerk, swore that only 1,862 blanks could be found, thus leaving 27,068 to be accounted for. We don't say that Mr. PLUMB had anything to do with this disappearance of about twenty-seven thousand blank certificates from the County Clerk's office, which the Committee report were subsequently circulating about the country as genuine certificates of citizenship, certified by the County Clerk of New-York; but it is a singular coincidence that the innocent gentleman who certified to a bogus judicial record of divorce seems to have had the custody of what subsequently became, in some mysterious way, bogus judicial records of naturalization. We are reminded of the old story of the man who remarked that "I don't say nothin' agin them ere sassingers; but I do say that where you find them sassingers, you don't find no dogs."

We submit these suggestive facts to OAKEY HALL. It seems to us that they indicate that though Mr. EDWARD M. PLUMB may be useful to do some portion of Tammany's dirty work, he cannot successfully appear in the character of a confiding innocent, and is therefore not qualified for association with Messrs. ROBERTS, ASTOR, and company. If he will study the report of the Congressional Committee in detail, Mr. HALL may be satisfied that Mr. PLUMB is, however, well qualified to rank with the gentleman who admitted that he sent out a circular urging Democrats throughout the State to telegraph to New-York before the polls closed the probable results in their several localities, with the obvious intention that the requisite majority might be thereafter arranged for by counting in New-York; and that man was—A. OAKEY HALL.

Credit for the Laboring Classes.

Any suggestion toward the legislation which may be required to harmonize the possessors of labor and capital, so far as they are separate classes, deserves to be carefully considered. Such a suggestion comes to us in the shape of a pamphlet printed at Geneva in 1870, by an ingenious French writer, M. LA RUE. The author wrote before the fortunes of war and the stupidity of the present Executive of France had given the working classes, as represented by the Commune, a chance to show what they would themselves do in the matter of legislation, if they got the opportunity. In the light of that experience, his propositions are almost ludicrously out of proportion with the tremendous problem they undertook to solve; but as they are not unlike the views advanced by some of the representatives of the laboring classes in this country, they are worth a moment's notice. M. LA RUE proposes, in brief, to abolish the legal authority for loans on pledge of property, either real or personal, and confine it to what he calls "personal credit"—that is, credit based on the security of personal character and responsibility. This measure, he believes, would compel money-lenders to have more intimate knowledge of the borrowers' circumstances; and this knowledge could only be obtained of those living and doing business in comparatively limited neighborhoods. Such a limitation would, so far, keep capital from seeking the great moneyed centres of the world, and would confine it to the localities in which it was created. The working classes could then more readily obtain it, and what he calls the "social anomaly"—that the poor, who need credit, cannot get it, and the rich, who do not need it, can always have it—would be removed. This suggestion is more worthy of attention on account of the end sought than even on account of the very remarkable means proposed. It is a recognition of the very general desire of those engaged in "labor reform" movements, to secure the use of credit to those who do not now enjoy it, without very much reference to the use likely to be made of it, or the inducements necessary to secure it from the owners of capital.

Any attempt to gratify this desire by means of legislation must fail. All that have been hitherto undertaken have failed. Whether they are confined to M. LA RUE'S modest proposition to indirectly force capital into reservoirs within reach of the laboring classes, or embrace the more ambitious idea of the Socialists of opening to the laboring classes the reservoirs already in existence, they will be baffled by the irresistible tendency of capital to flee from any place where it is subjected to the operation of force, directly or indirectly. M. LA RUE'S suggestion is noteworthy, because it originated before the *ouvriers* had themselves acted openly on it. It is noteworthy, also, because it shows that in France as in this country, that demand was encountered with a confusion in regard to the possibility of yielding to it, which could only aggravate the evils from which the demand arose. There are only two ways in which the use of credit can be extended among the laboring classes in a way to be of any value to them. One is the freeing of labor from the part of the existing burden of taxation. This is not only feasible, but, in the United States, a matter of prime necessity. We shall not regret the heat and urgency of the labor agitation if it results in compelling attention to this necessity. The lifting of the burden of taxation will enable laborers to devote a greater share of their earnings to productive industry. Just in proportion as they do this, capital will gladly seek them on terms as easy as they can ask for. The second method is by the encouragement of co-operation. This will also extend the facilities for obtaining credit, for the same reason it will extend the facilities for its profitable employment, and the security of its returning interest. Beyond these methods, which are both of them practicable, all propositions for legislative aid in furnishing the working classes with credit are not only visionary, but mischievous in the precise degree that they are visionary.

The Brooklyn Park.

Yesterday, a statue of WASHINGTON IRVING was unvailed in Prospect Park. Next Saturday, the Commissioners announce the inauguration of weekly open-air concerts, which will be continued during the Summer, the necessary amount having already been subscribed by citizens of Brooklyn. Thus, the Park which our neighbors have so long regarded with mingled pride, hope and anxiety, is at last in a condition in which the ideal of the Commissioners is nearly attained. Not that it is yet complete by any means, but there have been gradually added to it so many and so varied attractions, that it both shows what a beautiful Park it will be, and already confers great benefit to the city. There are no statistics, and could not well be any, to show to what extent the Park is visited by all classes in the community. In one sense, indeed, there are, happily, no classes to be distinguished. But one needs only to spend an hour in the Park every day for a week, to perceive that it is not a Park for the rich alone, nor for the rich mainly. The vehicles met there are, to a considerably more obvious extent than in Central Park, such as may be called family establishments. In their style, and in that of the animals drawing, and in the appearance of their inmates, there is abundant proof that the carriage is kept for comfort, and not for show. A great many conveyances, of modest and inexpensive character, drawn by steady and not obviously high-bred horses, are occupied by ladies. Along the walks, this prominence of persons who resort to the Park, not only purely for pleasure, but as the only place where they can afford to take it, is still more striking. The car routes, which converge here from every direction, bring multitudes of children, the younger in the care of the older, and it is plain that many a family finds health and pleasure along the shaded walks and on the free lawn, which would be utterly unattainable for them in any other way.

Prospect Park has cost thus far, in round numbers, nine millions of dollars. Another million will be required to complete it, making its total cost ten millions of dollars. Of this amount, about three millions will be replaced by assessments levied on the surrounding property for benefit arising from the neighborhood of the Park; about two and a half millions will be obtained from the sale of the portion of the Park grounds lying east of Flatbush-avenue, the sale of which was authorized by the Legislature in 1870; and some four hundred thousand dollars will accrue from compensation for land taken from the Park grounds to open various streets along its borders. This will leave the amount to be paid by the first twelve and the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the city, about four millions of dollars. It is estimated by the Commissioners, that the proceeds of the tax for benefit, and those of the sale of the east side, with the money from street openings, will, properly invested, meet the Park bonds at maturity. In the meanwhile, the value of taxable property in the three wards bordering on the Park has advanced, since work was commenced, over thirty-six millions of dollars, and the taxes yielded by this advance in valuation more than meet the interest on the Park bonds and the cost of maintenance. These facts make the character of the Park as an investment of municipal funds very evident, just as the facts noticed at first, prove its inestimable value to the great mass of citizens by whom it is used.

There is another way in which the Park might be of immense advantage to Brooklyn, but which is rendered unavailable by the ineffectiveness of our Tax laws. There is no doubt that the Park had added very largely to the personal property of the city. It has attracted a great many persons to the beautiful streets in its neighborhood, who would never have come without it. Ten years since, there were but two or three very limited quarters of Brooklyn considered desirable as residences by wealthy people. Now there are as many dozen, and all of nearly equal attractions. The quarters recently selected for fine residences, are all within easy reach of the Park, and are precisely similar, in every respect but this, to other sections that have progressed slowly in growth, and that only by the erection of a cheaper class of dwellings. Besides those sections which wealth has chosen for itself, the east side of the Park, about to be sold by the Commissioners, will be subject to conditions as to improvement, which will make it the site of a class of houses uniformly owned and occupied by rich men. However this may strike the unthinking as an encouragement of exclusiveness, it is unquestionably a measure that will attract wealth to the city, and proportionately relieve the burdens of taxpayers less able to bear them. Under our present Assessment laws, however, the personal property thus brought into the city will be substantially valueless for taxation. Perhaps the veteran President of the Park Commissioners, Mr. STRANAHAN, who has had wonderful success in promoting the interests of Brooklyn by legislation with reference to the Park, will crown his long labor by giving his aid to the adoption of some such remedy for the evils of loose assessment as Mr. Tax Commissioner WELLS proposes.

The "New Departure" in Colleges.

It is very evident, from the reports and other announcements made in connection with the Commencement exercises at the various Colleges, that a decided effort is being made toward modifying their course of studies, so that they shall more nearly meet the demands of the times. The old plan of giving undue prominence to the dead languages and pure mathematics, to the exclusion of the sciences, is passing away, and a more liberal course is being instituted, which, while it does not ignore the classics, gives science a due place. The worthy Professors, who, in the seclusion of academic halls and class-rooms, have paid too little attention to the needs of the busy world about them, have awakened to the importance of other things than Greek roots and the mysteries of the calculus, and have discovered that as the world is making progress in educational matters as well as in the economic arts, they must meet the demands of modern minds, or be left behind in the educational race, only to be consulted on bygone matters, like the dusty books of reference which crowd their library shelves.

An important element in bringing about this reform, is the plan of allowing graduates a voice in the management of their *Alma Mater*. The Connecticut Legislature have passed a bill empowering the graduates in arts of Yale College of five years' standing to elect this year six of their number, and annually thereafter one, who shall be Fellows of the College, and have an equal voice in its management with those who are now in charge. The present corporation of the College can refuse to accept this law, if they choose; but it is generally understood that they are well pleased with the change, and will welcome this infusion of young blood in the management of the College. When a college graduate has been for five or ten years struggling to make a place for himself in the world, he has a keen appreciation of the merits and defects of his educational course, and is admirably suited to suggest such improvements as may be needed to fortify those who come after him in the points where he failed. In addition to this modification in her managers, Yale is shortly to elect a successor to the venerable President WOOLSEY; and if even she does not choose as young a man as Harvard recently did, the person selected will undoubtedly be in sympathy with that large and influential party which is calling for more freedom and a wider range in its academic course. If wiser counsels prevail, it is fair to predict for Yale a new career of increased usefulness and of gratifying success.

What is true of Yale, is true of most of the older educational institutions throughout the country. They all need modernizing; and those of them which are wise enough to recognize this necessity, are not only willing but anxious to admit graduates to a share in the management. If the young men of the rising generation prefer to be educated by the study of the sciences, they should have an opportunity to do so, and not be forced to drudge over the dead languages or go uneducated. Columbia College, in this City, has recently established a School of Mines, which is eminently successful, and a Law School, which enjoys the reputation of being one of the most thorough and best institutions of the kind in the country, yet the College proper, which is abundantly endowed, and is furnished with facilites for educating a large number of students, has few more undergraduates today than it did fifteen years ago. Students are quick to discover what institutions offer the facilities they need, and will not be satisfied with a course of training which might have satisfied their grandfathers fifty years ago. There are an abundance of institutions for the diffusion of learning throughout the land, and it is very gratifying to see that so many of them are endeavoring to discard what was effete in the systems of the past and by wise expansion and deepening of their course of study to show themselves fully up to the times, and deserving of the full confidence and support of all friends of higher education.

The Later Slave Trade.

The details received of the burning of the coolie ship *Dolores Ugartes* or *Don Juan*, heighten the horror of that catastrophe. On the 4th of May, the vessel sailed from Macao for Callao with 650 coolies on board. When two days out, the ship took fire, in what way is not certainly known. The story of the sailors is, that the coolies mutinied and attempted to take possession of the vessel. To do this, they tore up their bunks and other loose wood-work, piled the lumber in the after part of the hold and set fire to it with the view of driving the crew forward, and thus facilitating the capture of the vessel. Whether they imagined they would be able to control the conflagration, after their purpose was effected, or whether, as is not unlikely, they were reckless of the consequences cannot perhaps be certainly known. This theory of the origin of the disaster is at least plausible enough. The annals of this substituted slave trade show that the kidnapped coolies are far more vindictive and desperate than were their negro predecessors. Coolie ships before this have been set on fire, though never, that we remember, with so appalling a result. Even after they are delivered into their lingering bondage on Cuban or South American plantations, the Chinese slaves seldom submit with entire resignation to their fate. Revolts are not infrequent, while suicide furnishes an even readier and more usual refuge from their sufferings. Some of these self-murders are of the most desperate nature. Peruvian coolies deprived of all other means of taking life, have a curious way of choking themselves by introverting, or as it were, partially swallowing, their own tongues.

It is not improbable, then, that the burning of the *Don Juan* was either a reckless stroke for freedom or a furious act of self-destruction. In the latter case, it was awfully successful. Of the six hundred and fifty coolies on board, barely fifty burned and mutilated wretches escaped. One of these gives a sickening account of the holocaust. When the fire began the hatches were at once battened down, and only opened an hour after, when it was found impossible to stay the devouring element, and when the Captain and crew had left the vessel. During all that time, the mass of writhing and shrieking humanity in the hold was being literally roasted alive. When the hatches were opened, the survivors struggled to the deck and flung themselves into the water. The crew, pulling off in the ship's boats, fired upon such as approached them. Many were drowned; a comparative few clung to floating spars or portions of the wreck until picked up by passing pirates. In several instances money was demanded by the junkmen for this assistance. The witness before quoted had to pay five dollars, all the money he had, before being taken on board; and four of his comrades, who had no money, were, with what in anybody but a Chinaman would seem incredible heartlessness, thrust back into the sea and abandoned to their fate. Before this witness was thus rescued, and while floating on his friendly spar, he "saw blood ooze out from the sides of the vessel." It would be difficult to convey by any description a more vivid realization of this revolting tragedy.

The truth is that the transcendent horrors of the scene can only faintly be imagined. Yet we may trust it will sufficiently impress itself on the public conscience of all civilized nations, to lead to an immediate suppression of this new slave trade. That the system of so-called coolie apprenticeship is, in reality, only slavery in the thinnest possible disguise, has long been known to competent observers. An Ex-Chief-Justice of British Guiana has lately put on record his opinion that coolie labor in that country covers a slavery of the cruellest and most brutal kind. Now, the witness whose story of the *Don Juan* we have mainly repeated above, shows how openly and shamelessly these unhappy creatures are kidnapped and sold from their homes, and by their own kinsmen. LEUNG ASHEW, the witness in question, was taken to Macao by his cousin under pretense of getting work. Here, after some days, he was brought to a barracoon and led before an officer, where he was told by an interpreter that "he was to go to Peru to work for four dollars a month." "If he was not willing to go," he was told, "he would be sent to the chain-gang for six years, and thereafter be put into a dungeon for two years." So, says poor LEUNG ASHEW, "I had no option but to put my name to a printed form which had Chinese and European writing on it." He was given a small sum of money, some clothes and a pair of shoes, and marched, then, into a boat guarded by armed men, and so committed to a life-long bondage, destined to be thus terribly broken.

For the credit of our race, it is imperative that the disaster of the *Don Juan* should not be repeated. If the countries which connive at, or openly tolerate, this crime against humanity will not be shamed into tardy reform, the civilized world should combine, as once before, in the case of the African slave trade, for its suppression. That such things can be done in this era of so-called enlightenment and progress, is only less disheartening than disgraceful. This infamous traffic in human flesh and blood must be stopped at once.

The Dead Lieut. McKee.

The Cleveland *Leader* speaks as follows of Lieut. HUGH McKEE, whom the telegrams from Corea mention as having fallen at the head of the storming party just at the moment of the forcing of the citadel:

> "Lieut. McKEE was the youngest son of Col. WILLIAM McKEE, who fell in the memorable charge under Col. MAY at Buena Vista, during the Mexican War. The death of the gallant Colonel left fatherless his two sons, GEORGE and HUGH, both of whom were adopted by the Government; the former having been sent to West Point, the latter to the Naval School at Annapolis. Lieut. HUGH McKEE, of the navy, was regarded as one of the most promising young men in the service. He was among the chosen crew that sailed the vessel which carried Assistant Secretary FOX on his visit to St. Petersburg, and on the return of that expedition was assigned to the United States steamer *Michigan*, on Lake Erie. This was in June, 1869. During the few months of his service on the *Michigan*, Lieut. McKEE made many warm friends, who will feel deeply the loss that his family and the Government has sustained in his death. He was then attached to the steamer *Colorado*, flag-ship of the Asiatic Squadron, and died as he had often expressed a wish to die, at the head of a storming column. He leaves a mother at Lexington, Ky., and the brother already referred to, who is now Major in the United States Army, and stationed at St. Louis."

A Usurious Pawnbroker in Trouble.

On the 20th of August last, Miss HANNAH GALLAGHER, now Mrs. O'BRIEN, residing at No. 422 East Fifty-third-street, pawned a sewing-machine at the office of LOUIS SCHWARTZ, at No. 588 Third-avenue, for $10. On Friday last, Mrs. O'BRIEN went to redeem the machine, and found a bill of $23 against it, which was $13 interest on $10 for less than a year. Mrs. O'BRIEN subsequently went to the Yorkville Police Court and made a complaint against SCHWARTZ. Justice BIXBY sent him a note requesting him to come to Court to answer the charge, to which SCHWARTZ replied in an insulting letter. Sergt. PHILIPS was then sent after him and brought him to Court. He was locked up in default of $1,000 bail. It is alleged that the prisoner is a notorious usurer, and that his license has been revoked for violation of the Pawn act

GERMANY'S TRIUMPH.

Description of the Entry of the Grand Army Into Berlin.

The Gathering of the Troops—The Victors' Route—Honors to the Emperor—The Place of Reception—Unvailing the Statue—The Religious Holiday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, June 12, 1871.

After months of expectation and preparation, the concluding scene of the great drama of war came off yesterday—a decided success. Unlike most other displays of the kind, the fête went off strictly in accordance with the programme—nay, it was even got through quicker by an hour or two than had been expected. This result was due, next, to the admirable training and discipline of the troops; to the excellent behavior of the crowd, which, though far exceeding in numbers any that Berlin has ever harbored before, proved most tractable and obedient to orders. How great the crowd was may be inferred from the number of strangers assembled to witness the spectacle—estimated at over two hundred thousand. After weeks of cold and ungenial rainy weather, which seems to have plagued all Europe, effectually hindering Spring tillage in some parts of Prussia, and covering the Tyrolese valleys with a garment of snow one foot in depth, the sun shone on our military pageant, with all the geniality proverbial to June. Luckily it had done so the preceding day, and thus our streets were as clean and dry as could be wished. How much the present entry exceeds in extent and display any of its predecessors may be estimated from the fact that whereas the most gorgeous that has hitherto been held, in 1866, had a decorated *via triumphalis* of about two thousand paces, the artistically-adorned length of the route yesterday amounted to six thousand, or about two miles and three-quarters. And this route the Berliners must be allowed to have got up in the most perfect good taste, with devices ever changing, sculpture, painting and floral decorations effectively relieving one and other, placed by the hands of the most distinguished artists. I may mention here that the art of improvising statues is considered a *quasi* specialty of the German capital. All the figures exhibited could not of course be hewn in stone or cast in plaster or bronze in so short a time. The knack is to form figures of loose canvas—as far as garments are represented—and in that shape to cover them with plaster of Paris, which soon hardens, and, provided it is not exposed to drenching rain, lasts very well for a short time. In the naturalness of the folds and easy fitting to any figure, this workmanship is inimitable.

ROUTE OF TRIUMPH.

The route of triumph commenced outside the city, at the foot of the Kreuzberg, the only hill that sandy Berlin can boast within miles and miles again of that country. This is a famous place for parades and sham fights, and here, as on the most suitable spot, the troops were drawn up at an early hour, to form in columns for the march. Here, too, the Emperor first passed them in review. The number of troops engaged in the procession was upward of 42,000, viz.: 1,600 officers and 38,700 men of the guard, and some 1,500 or 1,600 men of other regiments. The entry proper was that of the guards, who have arrived in the environs of Berlin during the last fortnight, and have been quartered in the neighboring towns. To make the festival, however, an all-German one, deputies of all other regiments had been summoned and turned into a joint battalion. Two regiments, one of the line and one of the landwehr, had furnished separate detachments, viz.: the King's Own Grenadiers, a Silesian regiment, and the Thirty-fifth Landwehr, composed of natives of Berlin. All other regiments furnished one man each, and every corps an officer. A joint cavalry battalion had been collected in the same manner, and a battery and a column of military train likewise. It is needless to say that all distinguished military dignitaries of Germany had been summoned. Gen. VON FABRICE, the Saxon War Minister commanding the army of occupation in France, the Bavarian Generals, the Badenese, &c., all took an honored place in the procession. Moreover, every German Court furnished a Prince or two.

ASSEMBLING.

The troops began to assemble at the Kreuzberg as early as 6 o'clock in the morning; as for the populace, it is difficult to say when it did not assemble, for after the first pole was erected on the *via triumphalis* the streets were filled with curious idlers day and night. Early in the morning the streets resounded with the strains of music, as the civic battalions of Berlin, the trades guilds, marched up to their respective posts, lining both sides of the street from the Kreuzberg to the Linden. There were fifty-eight guilds represented, and each of them numerously enough. They had their bands, their separate colors and insignia, and they marched along as military-looking men as the best blue-coats in His Majesty's service. The machine-builders were nearest the Kreuzberg, occupying, however, all the space up to the former Hallische Thor, still known by that name, though it is now the Belle Alliance platz. These guildsmen acted, as far as they went, as a civic police, effectually keeping back the curious populace. Further on some few helmeted "Schutzmanns" were observable, but the task of clearing the streets was not committed to them, but to a detachment of the famous Uhlans, who proved that they could clear a street of Prussians as quickly as they had a field of Frenchmen. Their formidable lances were, however, yesterday wielded only in play, their horses' hind-quarters acting as their chief weapon against the friendly opponents. At about 8¾ the "Tempelhof Field" began to assume an orderly appearance. The regiments were drawn up in three lines, comprising a division of guards each, representing all arms, not even omitting the sanitary column and the military chaplains. The combined regiment of other corps, making up a motley group of all uniforms, stood in line the first division of guards, supported by the corresponding mixed battalion of cavalry and the King's grenadiers. The regiments marched to their places with their bands playing, each favorite corps being cheered by the dense and demonstrative populace. The *garde du corps*, the *élite* of the Prussian guards, were the most enthusiastically received, and a splendid corps they looked, all men above six feet high, and the best chargers that Prussia could muster, in their white coats, while the Prussian eagle spread his wings over their silver helmets. Their band played the tune of the day, the "Pariser Einzugs Marsch"—March of the Entry of Paris. The whole assemblage drowned the tune with patriotic cheers. At 10¼ Prince BISMARCK rode up, dressed as usual in a General's uniform.

THE EMPEROR.

Punctual to the minute, as the clock struck 11, the Emperor's escort, with the old chief at its head, trotted into the field, amid deafening shouts of hurrah and raising of caps. The rain had slaked the dust, fortunately, or the Emperor's ride must have been unenviable. The Emperor is no good horseman, indeed a very imperfect one, but he makes an imposing figure on horseback, and his horses, always of the best Trakehnen blood, are invariably so admirably trained that he looks as skilled and perfect a horse-breaker as RAREY himself. He wheels round and gallops up sideways, and pirouettes and bows as gracefully as RENZ in his circus. The guards gave a cheer that made the earth shake again. Behind the Empress' suite drove up a long column of State carriages, with the Empress and the Princesses, &c., graciously bowing to the shouting mob. Only three days before had they greeted some of the same regiments at Potsdam, and the Crown Princess then wore the uniform of her own regiment, the Second Light Hussars, a becoming dress—of course adapted for female wear—black, with silver, and the famous skull and cross-bones. Yesterday Her Highness wore an ordinary lady's dress. The Emperor rode along the front at great speed, in order not to delay the ceremony, the guards presenting as he passed. By 11½ o'clock the procession began to move, the first regiments wheeling round into columns of march as soon as the Emperor had passed them. Before this preparatory ceremony His Majesty conferred a long catalogue of what in official language, is termed "proofs of grace," on the most distinguished men. Such "proofs of grace" are the appointment of the Crown Prince, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, and the Crown Prince of Saxony, to higher rank in the army; Princes CHARLES, AUGUSTUS of Wurtemburg, LUITPOLD of Bavaria, GEORGE of Saxony, and Princess FREDERICK CHARLES to honory colonelcies. Count MOLTKE to a Field-Marshalship, Gen. VON ROON to a Countship, while a great number of Princes, Generals, and officers carried off orders, crosses and stars of all descriptions.

LINE OF MARCH.

The route of march lay from the Hallische Thor along the Koniggratzer-strasse to the Ascanische Platz, Potsdamer Platz, Brandenburger Thor, Linden Premenade, past the palace to the Operoplatz, where the travel past took place, to be followed by the unvailing of the statue of King FREDERICK WILLIAM III. in the Lust Garten. The order of the procession was thus: In front rode the superannuated officers of Berlin, headed by old Field-Marshal Count WRANGEL—"Father WRANGEL," as the Berliners call him—until a few months ago the only Field-Marshal in the Prussian Army, and quite a comic institution of the capital. Owing to his old age, his coquet manners, the thousands of amusing anecdotes circulating about him, (the old man is notorious for bad grammar,) and his numerous not always witless jokes and puns, old WRANGEL is one of the most popular men in Berlin. He offered to serve in the campaign as a private, but was denied. The crowd was uniformly vociferous as he approached, followed by the wrecks of heroes of other days. Next came the staff Generals, not headed by their great chief, KOLTHE, but BLUMENTHAL, PODBIDSKI, STOCK and STICKLE ably represented the "mind" of the German Army. Then came the Generals having acted as Military Governors—the chivalrous FABRICE, the unpopular VOGEL VON FALCKENSTEIN, BONIN, &c. Ten paces in their rear (the distance observed in every section of the procession) came the commanders of army corps—KIRCHBACK, HINDERSIN, WERDER, Prince GEORGE of Saxony, &c. They were in turn followed by their own gallant commanders, the Generals of armies—MECKLENBURG, STEINMETZ, MANTEUFFEL and the Crown Prince of Saxony. Next came the famous triad—BISMARCK, MOLTKE, ROON, as in 1866. All heads uncovered at their approach, and cheers were raised such as Berlin never heard before. BISMARCK looked gracious and smiling; MOLTKE wore his usual thoughtful and serious expression; ROON his habitual military *hauteur*, softened into a smile of pleasure. The three Emperor-makers acted as foreriders to the Emperor himself. He, like all active officers in the procession wore, not his parade uniform, but his field-dress, to save the impression of an actual return from the battle-field. Again ten paces, and there followed the two Prince Field-Marshals, the Crown Prince and FREDERICK CHARLES. In their rear a long retinue of Prussian and foreign Princes; also Baron MEYENDORFF, the Russian military representative. A whole battalion of Russians was originally destined to assist at the procession as a mark of attention to the more than friendly Power. But in the eleventh hour, tact gained the victory over friendly enthusiasm, and the troops remained in Warsaw. Next came the most glorious feature in the procession, the eighty-one captured colors and eagles, born by non-commissioned officers of as many different regiments, men picked not only for figure and fine bearing, but also for their services in the field; there was not a man among them whose breast was not decked with the iron cross. To add to the brilliant impression of the triumphal march, the Emperor had had the common war medal distributed before the 16th, and conferred on the same morning the iron cross upon all regimental colors that had been under fire, and on all such as were already distinguished by that order, the highest honor that a color is capable of attaining, viz.: a color band in the colors of the regiment. After the trophies came the guards in long column, marching like machine-work, equal in bearing, and their feet rising and falling in exact unison. In their rear marched the other soldiers and all that belongs to a military camp. No small enthusiasm was evoked at the sight of a number of captured French provision wagons, some Alsatian sutlers' girls and Berlin boys, their age varying from twelve to sixteen, who had attached themselves to the regiments and passed the campaign as "children of the regiment."

THE DECORATIONS.

The decorations I can describe only hurriedly for want of space, that if treated according to their deserts, they would fill a pamphlet. The prominent features of the decorations on the Tempelhoffeld were two columns, forty feet high, round which captured trophies were grouped. Amid garlands and wreaths, enough to have spoiled a forest of its green, the road wound on to the Hallische Thor, where the first and, at the same time, the most imposing statue, Berolina, the female representation of Berlin, stood to greet her returning sons. This statue measures sixty-five feet in length, representing a female figure, adorned with a crown of gilt brick-work, and holding out in one arm a laurel wreath, while the other covers twelve feet and a half of triumphal road, pointing homeward to Berlin. The next portion of the route, the Königgrätzer-strasse, is lined with flags, flowers and German arms, up to the Ascanische Platz, where the representation of the campaign commences. The two preliminary events, the meeting at Ems and the bombardment of Saarbrücken, are commemorated by two particularly tall flags. On the Ascanische Platz it was, where the first prisoners arrived two weeks after the outbreak of the war. Here three groups of trophies, from which rise lofty mastheads, commemorate the victories of Wissembourg, Woerth and Spicheren. A stand is erected in the same square, and held yesterday 3,500 patriotic schoolboys. The next streets are lined with red flags, bearing the inscriptions of every succeeding victory: Noisseville, Voippy, Marsal, Marsal Tour, Astenay, &c., on to Schelestadt. By this time the Potsdamer Thor is reached, and here two imposing figures by BEGAS, representing respectively Strasbourg and Metz, are posted—Strasbourg holding an inverted lighted torch. As the sculptor's name would warrant, the statues are artistically perfect. In the Potsdam Platz, on a perfect mountain of captured guns, stands the monument dedicated to Sedan, rising seventy feet from the ground, with a triumphant goddess of victory on its top. The three figures collectively, Victory, Strasburg and Metz, form one of the most imposing effects of the whole. From the Potsdamer Platz to the Brandenburger Thor there is a continuation of smaller victories shining in gold letters from crimson flags. Verdun, Neuf Brisad, Thionville, Beaune-la-Rolande, Phalsburg on to Longwy—all famous names, some months ago in everybody's mouth. Six victories of greater consequence grace the Brandenburger Thor. These are Orleans, Le Mans, Belfort, Partacilier, and a double Paris, forming a lofty hexagon of masts, covered with flowers and garlands, surrounded with German eagles soaring upward, while Bavarian and Saxon lions, Anhalt bears and other heraldic animals bow in homage to the emblem of Prussian supremacy. Here we are in territory used to martial displays, and trod at least twice before in the memory of living men—in 1814 and 1866—by similar processions. From the centre of the hexagon a broad banner streams down, hallowed to the memory of "Paris."

PLACE OF RECEPTION.

The next square, the Pariser Platz, was the place designated for the reception. Here the grand stands were erected—on the whole there were not two, as originally announced, but ninety stands, affording room for over one hundred thousand spectators—surrounding the square as a theatre. Here it was where such Americans as had invoked the aid of Dr. BANCROFT were posted to witness German triumph. Advised of the arrival of numerous transatlantic visitors, the United States Minister had applied for part of a stand for his countrymen, a request readily granted. Here also the official visitors, the members of Parliament, the municipal dignitaries, &c., took their seats. Here the procession halted, and seventy-five young ladies in white and blue addressed the Emperor to bid him welcome. The old Emperor, like a gallant old man as he is, conversed graciously with the young ladies, and saluted their spokeswoman, Miss PLAESER, with a kiss that the other seventy-four are said to have patriotically envied. But His Majesty could not kiss every one of them, and did not probably think of doing so by deputy. Next came the representatives of the city, whose Burgomaster, M. HEDEMANN, interchanged compliments and speeches with the Emperor. The Linden was lined with wounded of all descriptions, with several of whom the Emperor conversed. Long rows of captured guns were drawn up here. Richly decked with flowers and columns and standards, the fashionable street was the first decorated with paintings, of course commemorating the war, furnished by the most celebrated artists of the day. "The Start of the Army and its March," "The Union of Germany," "Battle and Victory," "Germania and Peace" led the warriors and their admirers in fancy through all the changes of war. These paintings were ably supported by some portraits further on, on the walls of the Academy of Arts. Then the leaders who had won immortal fame, MOLTKE, BISMARCK, the two Crown Princes, FREDERICK CHARLES and MANTEUFFEL, immortalized by the brush of KAULBACH, BEGUS, and others, had anticipated the expressions of gratitude which the crowd lavished on the originals. Sixteen other portraits commemorated the leaders of secondary importance, WERDER, MANTEUFFEL, &c., &c., while a colossal bust of WILLIAM himself rose in front, formed by the chisel of WILHELM DRAKE. On either side of the Emperor there stood, molded in the same gigantic proportions, Borussia and Germania. Another Germania, forty feet in height, had been posted opposite the Imperial palace. She stood on a pedestal sixty feet in circumference, and gathered in her arms two smaller figures, Alsace and Lorraine, the two children of the German family, long adopted by another. The pedestal bore in high relief representations of scenes of German history. Its massive breadth rested on the deified eight principal rivers of the Empire. The adjoining Lustgarten, or pleasure-garden, of the Emperor formed the conclusion of the route. I have forgotten to mention the 191 telegraphic dispatches from the Emperor to the Empress, reporting every victory as it occurred, which were posted up in the Linden. The number of captured guns displayed in the streets was 628. In the Lustgarten the Emperor took his stand to review the troops marching past, a ceremony, it is needless to add, performed in most admirable order under the command of the Prince of WURTEMBERG, the commander of the Guards. The march past was over by about 3½.

UNVAILING THE STATUE.

The next thing to be done was the unvailing of the statue of King FREDERICK WILLIAM III., the Emperor's father, one of the vanquishers of the first NAPOLEON. Only a small portion of the troops attended at this ceremony. The trophies having been deposited at the foot of the vailed statue, the drums gave the signal for prayers, and every head uncovered. The "dom chor," that is, the cathedral choir, struck up a chorale, which was followed by an address from the Chief Military Chaplain, M. THIELEN. That done, the signal to unvail was given and the colossal statue of the old King displayed to the admiring eyes of the multitude. It represents the King on horseback, in his General's dress partly covered by his military cloak. The right arm is extended over the capital as in blessing. The figure itself measures nineteen feet in height. As the pedestal is twenty-one feet, it will bring up the total height to forty feet. The pedestal is, however, still unfinished, and requires another two years' work. For the present a substitute of thirteen feet has been improvised. The weight of the column is 190 hundred weight and that of the pedestal 420 hundred weight. The speeches delivered here and elsewhere at the festival having been transmitted to you by telegraph I need not repeat. The festival was over by 4½, which was very good, considering that the breakfast was expected to take up six hours. The streets, of course, remained as full as ever, the barriers were withdrawn on either side, and the curious pressed into the middle to admire over and over again the patriotic decorations, and regale themselves and their welcome soldier-guests. A brilliant illumination followed in the evening, converting night into day. Bengal lights were seen all over the town, some kept up without interruption. The principal statues were illuminated by electric lights; thus, the head of Victory at the Brandenburg Gate represented a veritable sun lighted up by an electric flame of five hundred elements. The Berolina at the Halle Gate required two electric flames to light up her gigantic figure, both illuminating her sideways.

THE RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY.

To-morrow is the great religious holiday—a thanksgiving service in all the churches. The High Ecclesiastical Court has prescribed special prayers for the occasion, and every one is determined to keep the holiday religiously, even in this non-church-going country. With that it is felt that the holiday time should be over. What remains of the final conclusion of the negotiations, interrupted for the triumph, but to be resumed at Frankfort on Monday or Tuesday, and completed in at most a fortnight, of the payment of the indemnity and the return of the troops, is a kind of epilogue to the drama. After a quarter of a year of triumph and rejoicings work is again to be resumed; half the troops will divest themselves of their gay uniforms and fill their old places in the farm, the counting-house and the office, where they have so long been missed, and where they are so anxiously longed for. In spite of the triumph and the indemnity, Germany feels how great has been the sacrifice, and few of those now living, except some selfish professional soldiers, are anxious to celebrate such another entry as that of yesterday.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Week—The Graduating Exercises in the Chapel—The Collation and Speeches—Degrees Conferred.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, June 29, 1871.

On Tuesday evening several of the College secret fraternities held their reunions, and on the same evening the Brown Glee Club gave an entertaining concert in Music Hall. The Glee Club is a recent growth of the University, and by no means its least worthy one. Tireless patience and earnest discipline have brought its singing to a high pitch of excellence, no less distinguished in skillful and sympathetic rendering of the grand strains of MENDELSSOHN or the airy grace of BALFE than in the fire and *abandon* they infused into those antiquated bits of nonsense, our College songs, which senseless rhymes seem always to stir the blood and warm the soul whenever heard.

Yesterday a warm bright dawn ushered in the glories of the one hundred and third Commencement of Brown University, and the sun looked upon a scene of great bustle and activity on the College grounds. On the "back campus" rose majestic the grand proportions of the great tent wherein Mother Brown is to dispense bodily and intellectual cheer to her gathered sons. Round about the campus, converging toward the chapel building, could be seen multitudes of those sons somberly attired in the black robes which learning so affects, and including form and fashion of man, from the gray-haired graduate who today comes to his class's semi-centennial, down to the beardless fledgling of but the year before.

At 9½ "the beat of the alarum drum" and the trumpet's *fanfare* summoned the expectant throng, when with loud shoutings and impulsive movement, the long line was formed, every man beside his fellow, and wound slowly to the First Baptist Meeting-house, whose white walls, for near a century, have echoed the ambitious utterances of the graduates. Here every seat was speedily filled, and at every door was a knot of eager listeners. The body of the church overflowed with the unusually large number of graduates present, while the galleries and wings presented the fairer portion of Providence, the airy prettiness of whose toilets, the fluttering ribbons and sashes, the countless bright-hued fans seemed to dispel a little of the sultry air.

Pleasant music preluded the speeches. The elocution and delivery of the speakers showed no small labor and attention on the part of the Professor of Rhetoric, but the subjects were, most of them, trite, abstract and ponderous.

Other gentlemen received appointments, but were too diffident to appear. The salutatory oration was received with considerable favor, and the speaker deserves commendation for a praiseworthy expression, a quiet force, and an earnest dignity. The oration on the "Future of France," to our great disappointment, did not throw out any hints which could guide Mr. GLADSTONE or Mr. FISH in future diplomatic relations. The other efforts were only fair.

The conferring of degrees preceded the closing oration on "Academic Loyalty," which discussed with some power but little originality, and with a certain harshness of outline, the obligations which academic life imposes. Thirty of the Graduating Class received the degree of A. B., and seven that of B. P., which is conferred at Brown on the completion of a prescribed course of study, lasting three years, and omitting the Greek and Latin of the full course. The degree of A. M. was conferred on eleven graduates of the Class of '68. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. JOHN WENGER, of Calcutta, and on Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Toasts and speeches were also offered and responded to by Hon. ABRAHAM PAYNE, Prof. GEO. J. CHASE and others. The exercises were then closed with singing by the Glee Club, and the assembly dispersed, each with the impression of something deeper, finer and richer in college life and culture than they had ever felt before. In the evening, President CASWELL held the customary reception to the graduates of the College, when students and Professors passed kindly adieus, and class-mates parted to meet no more till another Commencement Day rolls round.

B. A. C.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

After the Feast—Changes and Improvements—New Buildings, and Extension of Old Ones—Recent Reforms.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Friday, June 30, 1871.

Now that the festival days of old Harvard are over, we have time to look about us and note the changes which have taken place within the last year or two. To the graduate of only a few years ago the grounds look greatly altered, and to his prejudiced eye hardly for the better, although he knows it is an evidence of prosperity and growth. The buildings look too closely crowded together, and the expansive lawn with its fine old elms has been circumscribed and curtailed sadly. Now the old buildings and new, including those that are yet in process of construction, form a complete quadrangle. The line next to the street formed in other times by old Stoughton, Hollis, Harvard and Massachusetts, is to be completed by the new Matthews building, which will be the most ornate and commodious of all the dormitories. The walls are now but a few feet above ground, but the work is progressing rapidly. The gift of Mr. MATTHEWS is burdened by only one condition, and that a very light one; one-half the income of the building is to go into a fund for the aid of indigent students who are to prepare for the Episcopal ministry. Next to this end, at the corner, is the Law School building which has been moved into line with Gray's Hall, which with Boylston forms one end of the parallelogram. The other long side will be formed by Weld Hall, University and the new Thayer building, while grand old Holworthy fills up the northern end. Weld Hall is progressing rapidly, the walls having already reached the second story. It is a gift of WM. F. WELD, who like MATTHEWS is not a graduate of the College, as a memorial to his brother STEPHEN M. WELD, who was a graduate and always a zealous friend of the University.

A second quadrangle will undoubtedly be formed some time, between the present buildings and Quincy-street. At present this space is only occupied by the chapel, which is hid away behind Thayer Hall, and the library, which has an awkward position for the symmetry of the future quadrangle. But the vigorous growth of Harvard is not to be confined within the limits of the old grounds. Already she has a considerable extent of land outside those lines, having just added about five acres by the purchase of a part of the Holmes estate. A building, to be known as the Holyoke House is nearly completed at the corner of Harvard and Holyoke streets, which will contain apartments for students more expensive and luxurious than any of those in the other buildings. The greater part of the future growth of the institution will undoubtedly be to the north, where it has already considerable ground, and one building, that of the Lawrence Scientific School. Here is ample room for extension, and when it has been made the College domain will be intersected by one or two of the city streets.

The Memorial Hall is going up on the old playground, known as the Delta. It will be in many respects an unsatisfactory structure. One would like to see a grand and costly pile, on which no skill or expense had been spared, to commemorate Harvard's fallen heroes, and form a rallying point for her surviving sons; but the Committees are cramped for want of funds, and the money which they have in hand is so profitably invested that they are willing to draw from it but sparingly at present. The portion of the building now in course of construction is the banquet hall, which, it is hoped, will be completed by next Commencement Day. It is built of rather sombre red bricks, with not very heavy freestone trimmings. The walls are to be altogether too low, and the roof too conspicuous for an imposing edifice. The transept, which is to be the Memorial Hall proper, will not be begun at present, and the theatre, which will form the eastern end of the building, will probably not be finished for eight or ten years. Those who have the work in charge would gladly have undertaken it on a more munificent plan, and finished it promptly, if the money had been at command, but their operations must be restricted and hampered for want of means. It is a pity that the prosperous and wealthy sons and friends of the College had not seen to it that there should have been no stint in this monument to the past greatness and future hopes of their Alma Mater.

Not only are new buildings rapidly going up, but many extensions and improvements in the old ones are contemplated. Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE has given $15,000, which is to be used in renovating and improving the building occupied by the Scientific School. The chapel is to be overhauled, and galleries put up to accommodate the growing classes at the devotional exercises. A mansard roof is to be put upon Boylston Hall, which will furnish an additional story, to be used as a chemical laboratory and lecture-room.

The library is in a more flourishing condition now than ever before, having about $6,500 annually at its disposal, but the present building is entirely inadequate to its increasing wants. Accordingly it is proposed, if the necessary funds can be raised for the purpose, to make additions to Gore Hall, which will reduce the present structure to the subordinate position of a transept of the completed building. According to the plan, a large hall is to be constructed, running from the middle of the eastern side toward Quincy-street, the ultimate purpose being to build another precisely similar on the other side, leaving the old building as a narrow transept in the middle. It is hoped that the new hall will be begun in the Spring. It is to be about 100 feet long by 60 feet wide, and will hold 250,000 volumes. The old hall will be used as the reading-room, while the present reading-room will be divided up into three study-rooms. The entrance to the building, according to the new plan, will be on the east side, in the angle between the transept and main building. Adjacent thereto will be the delivery and catalogue-room, about 32 feet square, and two working-rooms of about the same size for the librarian and assistants. The whole building will be capable of holding 400,000 volumes, and the new portion will cost about $200,000.

Another evidence of the prosperity of this "ancient University," as the speakers love to call it, is to be found in the throng of young men now passing the examinations for admission—205 in all. All the reforms, improvements and changes are due, in a large measure, to the new life which has been infused into the institution since its fortunes were placed in the hands of its own sons, and they confided a large share of the trust to President ELIOT. He is a young man, and is distinguished neither for great learning nor remarkable intellectual ability, but his executive power and practical talents are of far more value to a great University in need of reforms and reorganization, than the gifts of genius or culture. He inaugurates changes boldly, and carries them through with a firm and strong hand, seldom failing to win the aid and co-operation which others more learned, but less wise than himself, would seek in vain. The sons of Harvard feel confidence in the new administration, and believe its innovations are real improvements, and other colleges are being convinced by the flow of numbers to her overcrowded halls, if by no other argument, that they, too, must waken up and put themselves in sympathy with the age, or be left behind in scholastic seclusion and obscurity.

A. E. F.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Society Reunion—Close of Commencement—Alumni Dinner—Interesting Scenes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Tuesday, June 27, 1871.

Now that Commencement is over, the opinion everywhere prevails that Williams has seldom enjoyed an anniversary equal to this. A succession of beautiful days, a galaxy of able speakers, an unusually large attendance of Alumni, a varied and well-arranged programme, and a happy choice of music and other appointments, have tended to make this literary festival long to be remembered.

Some very good speeches were made at the society reunion held in Alumni Hall at 8 A. M. Prof. BASCOM stated the object of the meeting was to consider ways and means of rescuing them from their languishing condition. He hoped the Alumni present who had seen them in the days of their glory would be able to advise in the present emergency. Gen. SEDGWICK, ('13,) of Sharon, Conn., being in the chair, called upon Rev. J. C. TERRET, ('33,) of the same place, to state his views. He was followed by Gen. GARFIELD, Hon. C. H. HILL, Dr. DORRE CLARK, Rev. H. B. BLAKE, and others, lamenting the decline of the literary societies, and telling of their usefulness in the past. All of these gentlemen spoke well, but still the meeting was not a very practical one, for the young men who have just left the societies were not called on to speak of the difficulties of maintaining them now, nor was anything tangible done to better them, although Dr. DURFEE was made a committee to make arrangements for holding an adjourned meeting, on a larger scale than the present one, next year.

At 9 A. M. the Alumni met again, and spent an hour in listening to reports and making social speeches. At 10 the procession took up its line of march to the church, under the direction of Sheriff ROOT, of Pittsfield. This gentleman was dressed in the peculiar costume which Massachusetts clothes officials of his rank—blue swallow-tail coat with gilt buttons, buff vest, and blue pants. The number of Alumni in procession was very large, a fact that was remarked by all. The exercises began with prayer by the President. Degree of A. B. was conferred upon the thirty-nine graduates, and that of A. M. on several members of the class of '68. The following honorary degrees were given:

D. D.—Rev. Alexander Bullions, Sharon, Conn.; Rev. Daniel R. Cady, ('38,) Arlington, Mass.; Rev. C. S. Robinson, ('49,) New-York; Rev. C. A. Stoddard, ('54.)

LL. D.—Hon. J. D. Colb, ('38,) Pittsfield, Mass.; David A. Wells, ('47;) Hon. Harvey Rice, ('34,) Cleveland, Ohio.

A. M.—Charles S. Thompson, New-Haven, Conn.

Prizes were awarded as follows:

For excellence both in Latin and Greek, to L. H. ANDREWS, ('74,) $50; in mathematics, to P. M. SNYDER and F. M. OLDS, ('73,) $25 each; in French, to J. L. TUPPER, ('72;) in German, to F. W. FISKE, ('72,) $25 each; in rhetoric, to J. L. STODDARD, ('71.)

At 1½ Dr. TODD, of Pittsfield, closed the exercises with prayer and the benediction.

There were twenty-three speakers on the programme, four of whom were excused. Two poems and a French and German oration gave variety to the exercises. The speaking was good, and the pieces were short. The salutatory was pronounced in a clear and manly way by WILHELMORE MYNDORSE, Seneca Falls, N. Y. JOHN LAWSON STODDARD, of Boston, gave the valedictory. His subject was "Action *vs.* Thought." It was a masterly effort, and it gained for him the $25 prize given annually to some Senior for rhetorical excellence. His farewell to the President was very happy, and when he spoke of him as a father, and of the class as children leaving their home, there were few who listened without emotion. At the close of the speaking the Alumni sat down to four tables in the gymnasium. After all had satisfied their hunger, many ladies came in to hear the speeches, which were of a high order. Dr. HOPKINS read a list of donations received during the year; among them were $25,000 from the State, $10,000 from ORIN SAGE, of Ware, Mass., to complete a fund of $30,000 given by him; $4,500 by Hon. E. C. BENEDICT, of New-York, and $2,500 by C. S. THOMPSON, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn. He stated that a part of these funds will go to endow a Massachusetts Professorship of Latin, and a Sage Professorship of History and Political Economy. To attempt to give a tenth part of the good things said by the speakers who followed him would be vain. They were Ex-Gov. Emory Washburne, Gen. C. F. Sedgwick, Hon. C. T. Russell, C. A. Davison, Esq., Hon. J. A. Garfield, Hon. C. H. Hill, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, David Dudley Field, Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Hartford, Conn., Prof. Dimmock, and a gentleman from Ohio named Griggs. Several offers for scholarships were spoken of. A committee appointed in the morning to consider the practicability of admitting women to College, was announced. It consists of Prof. J. Bascom, D. D. Field, Francis Dewy, Rev. H. Hopkins and one other gentleman, whose name I did not get. The speech by Gen. GARFIELD was the crowning glory of the occasion. He began by telling of a sentiment offered by a class-mate of his, on their graduation in '56, which expressed the relation of things in life at Williams. It was in the form of a pyramid like this.

President HOPKINS.
Greylock Mountain, Cascade Glen.

Having these three the student needs no more. He there spoke of seeing an American farm-house and school-house at the Paris Exposition in '67, and the effect it had upon him. His glorification of our education was fine. All of the other speakers had somewhat that was good, to offer, and the speaking was prolonged till after 4 P. M. The President's reception began at 8 P. M. Many gentlemen of distinction were present.

H. W.

AMUSEMENTS.

City Notes.

The performances of "The Long Strike," at Wallack's, of "Delmonico's," at the Fifth-avenue, and of "The Man O' Airlie," at Booth's, proved as remunerative during last week as they had done for many nights previous, and a repetition of these pieces is announced for to-morrow and subsequent evenings. On Monday last "The Colleen Bawn" was brought out at Niblo's, "Kathleen Mavourneen" at the Olympic, and "Humpty Dumpty" at Wood's. The play first named will be given until further notice, while the second will make way Monday for "Trodden Down," to be acted mainly by the same performers. At the Museum a new sensational drama, called "Through by Daylight," will replace, to-morrow, the pantomime. This record is not suggestive of the ill-effects of a Summer season, and it should be remembered that local audiences support, besides the theatres, two concert-gardens and a variety of less notable shows. A fair business was transacted everywhere last week, when the Saengerfest engrossed additional attention; and the public found time and money, also, to expend at an extra entertainment. We refer to that which took place at the Olympic on Thursday afternoon, and whereof the object was to aid the family of the late Mr. DAN SYMONS. It realized, we learn, about $1,500.

Home Gossip.

The only theatre open in Philadelphia is the American Theatre....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS is at the California Theatre, the only house now open in San Francisco....Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY is sojourning at Denham, in Maine....Miss JANE COOMBS and her company were last week in Pittsburg.....MAJILTON, *père*, is chief verger, not sexton, of Westminster Abbey....Mr. J. T. FORD has secured Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, for an eleven weeks' season, to be commenced with the performances of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA or of Mr. JEFFERSON....Mr. EMMETT acted last week in Titusville....Mr. MATHEWS fills an engagement at the Buffalo Academy, commencing on Aug. 21....Mme. STATES and her party are advertised to sing in Omaha. ....The Saengerfest of the North-western Bund has just been held in La Crosse. ....The LINGARDS have reached California.... A party of Boston actors—Messrs. Hardenburgh, Barron, Burrows, Crisp, Norris and Salisbury, of the Museum, and Mr. Lemoyne, of the Globe—have arranged to pass the Summer vacation in a tent at Cape Elizabeth, Me....Mrs. WALLER is to be the lessee of the new Opera-house in Troy, the erection of which has just been commenced....A Brignoli concert was advertised to occur on Friday, in Toronto....The story concerning Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S interest in hotel property is repeated, with explanatory facts, by a Cincinnati journal of last week. The account runs thus: "Several days since the public was informed that the leasehold of the Spencer House, in this city, was to be sold at public sale, though there was no announcement made as to the causes which rendered that step necessary. It appears that some ten or twelve years ago CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the eminent tragedienne, placed the sum of $18,000 in the hands of one of the STETSON BROTHERS, of New-York, to invest in some safe security, and he loaned it to the then proprietors of the Spencer House, taking a mortgage on the leasehold as security. Time ran on, and Miss CUSHMAN'S investment became of a more permanent character than she wished, until about six months since, having grown tired of waiting, she ordered a foreclosure of the mortgage. The announcement of the sale on Saturday last, however, failed to attract a single bidder, and another delay, though probably but a short one, was rendered necessary before she can realize her money. The sale, when it takes place, refers only to the leasehold of the real estate, and will in no way affect the proprietorship of the hotel. That will still remain in the hands of the present proprietor."

Foreign Affairs.

The performance of the Fourth Triennial Festival had been commenced at the Crystal Palace, in London. Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mlle. Titiens, Mme. Patey, Mme. Tresselli-Bettini, Mr. Santley and Mr. Vernon Rigby were the artists during the first representation, when "The Messiah" was sung. Mlle. MARIMON and M. CAPOUL have had a fresh and brilliant triumph in "La Figlia."....The death of Mrs. GOMERSAL, an actress and singer well known in this country, is announced.... Miss AMY FAWSITT, of the Vaudeville Theatre, was married at Dublin on the 27th ult., to Mr. EDWARD MENZIES, of Belgrave-square, London. ....Signor MONGINI has thrown up his engagement at the Covent Garden Royal Italian Opera. ....Contrary to expectation, M. AMBROISE THOMAS, the composer of "Mignon" and "Hamlet," has been nominated Principal of the Conservatoire, in Paris in the place of the late AUBER, and not M. GOUNOD, the composer of the "Médecin Malgré Lui," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Faust."....Herr HERBECK will be replaced in the direction of the grand concerts in Vienna by Herr ANTOINE RUBENSTEIN, who will leave St. Petersburg in the Autumn for his new post. Herr HERBECK is nominated conductor of the Imperial Opera house.... The death is announced of Baron VON MUNCH-BELLINGHAUSEN, the well-known Austrian dramatist and poet, who became popular under the name of Friedrich Halm....Herr WAGNER, who is preparing the "Nieblungen" for the Bayreuth Teatro, has been to Darmstadt to consult Herr BRAND, the machinist, for the scenic effects. Herr BRAND constructed the ship for the "Africaine," when produced at the Court Theatre, the mechanical effects of which were as accurate as they were astounding, and far surpassed the vessels used in Paris and Berlin....Dr. LISZT'S second oratorio, "Christus," will soon be given at Weimar and Vienna. His "St. Elizabeth" will be performed on the 20th in the former city.

DR. MARSTON'S NEW PLAY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* supplies the critique appended of Dr. MARSTON'S freshest play: "'Lamed for Life' is the title of a new comedy in two acts, written by Dr. WESTLAND MARSTON, and produced at the New Royalty Theatre, now open for a Summer season under the management of Mr. W. H. C. NATION. The hero of the play is a young physician named *John Cleveland*, who, in a successful effort to save the life of a child, has leaped from the upper story of a burning house and permanently lamed himself. The rescued child is the near relative of a *Miss Grace Elliot*, whom the doctor has long loved in secret. He is now, however, rather morbidly deterred from making avowal of his affection. He apprehends that his crippled condition disqualifies him as a suitor, and he dreads lest, his love disclosed, he should be charged with taxing the gratitude of *Miss Elliot* too severely. He has so served her family that she may not feel herself at liberty to deny him her hand should he be inconsiderate and selfish enough to demand it as the fair reward of his benefaction. The young lady, however, is staying under the same roof with him, a visitor at his mother's house, situate in a sea-side village, or on the margin of the ocean, to quote the description of the play-bill, and there seems a reasonable probability that the *Doctor's* "delicate distresses" will gradually disperse as he is brought more and more into intimate association with *Miss Elliot*. But further perplexities arise. A second lover of *Miss Elliot* appears on the scene in the person of *Hon. Frederick Random*, a lively and facetious friend of *Dr. Cleveland*, while the presence of yet a third admirer is suspected from the fact that the young lady receives clandestine visits from a mysterious gentleman calling himself *Mr. Calvert*, who had suddenly visited the village. In *Calvert* the doctor promptly recognizes a dishonest banker named *Markham*, who may be supposed to be chargeable with felony, for it appears that a large reward has been offered by Government for his apprehension, and he is liable to arrest by the Police at any moment. Resigned to *Miss Elliot's* accepting the addresses of *Random* to the neglect of his own unexpressed devotion, the doctor yet determines to interfere to prevent her falling a prey to the wiles of *Markham*. He obtains an interview, therefore, with that fugitive from justice, and threatens to hand him over forthwith to the nearest Magistrate if he does not immediately renounce his designs upon the hand of *Miss Elliot*. Greatly to *Cleveland's* consternation, the lady intervenes to protect the criminal. It is then explained that *Markham* is connected by marriage with the *Elliot* family. He is, in truth, the husband of *Grace's* deceased sister, and *Grace* has too great a respect for legislative restrictions to contemplate a union with her brother-in-law. She has little love for the widower, indeed, but only pity, and a desire that he should escape the consequences of his crime. Moreover, it is made apparent that he is the father of the child whose life *Dr. Cleveland* had saved from the flames. He is relegated to exile therefore, promising to devote to the payment of his creditors a large legacy that has recently accrued to him as the legal representative of his deceased wife. It is probable that he could hardly otherwise dispose honestly of the property, but his intentions in this respect are regarded as tolerably countervailing his delinquencies. *Mr. Random's* wooing of *Miss Elliot* is speedily brought to a conclusion, and it is plain that no real obstacle now exists to her being won by the physician. He is still coy, scrupulous and distrustful, however. So the lady is constrained to adopt an outspoken course, and frankly confesses her deep affection for him. Upon the spectacle of the lovers' union the curtain is then allowed to fall. Like other of its author's contributions to the stage, 'Lamed for Life' is more to be commended for its literary ability than its dramatic skill. * * * * Measured by the standard of the author's previous works, 'Lamed for Life' must be pronounced altogether an unequal and inferior production. Still, it should be understood that it contains much that is of interest and value. The play needed well-disciplined and artistic acting, but this it failed to obtain. It was, however, received with great applause, and the author appeared and bowed before the footlights upon the fall of the curtain."

PARIS THEATRICALS.

Matters in Paris are thus reviewed by the London *Daily News* correspondent: "Paris has at length got the Summer, with the weather we have been so long wishing for, and of course, as was to be expected, we are all grumbling horribly because we have got what we have been praying for any time the last fortnight. The directors of theatres especially look on themselves as ill-used members of society—the heat empties their houses—although, in spite of their complaints, a fresh theatre reopens almost every night. Let me advise those among your readers who like good acting and amusement to go to the Gymnase; those who understand French thoroughly, and who like a good laugh, to go and see GAVAUT, MINARD ET CIE. at the Palais Royal; and those who do not feel themselves altogether at home in French, to go to the Gaieté, where there is a *féerie* of a gorgeous kind, and THERESA to sing. The directors of theatres are feeling not a little uncomfortable just now in Paris. In addition to the inactivity forced upon them by the war and the siege, they have fears for the future before them, as well as regrets for the past. It seems certain that the Government intends to reduce the subsidies of many of the theatres, and altogether to suppress that of others. The opera, which used to receive under the Empire something very like a million of francs from the State, will in future, it is rumored, only obtain a subvention of 500,000 francs, or just half the sum it used to receive. The pecuniary position of the opera was far from satisfactory under the Empire, even with its large subvention; and it is, hardly conceivable that any director will be able to conduct the opera as it used to be conducted with only half the subsidy. The price demanded by singers is not likely to fall, as the competition of Russia, England and America is as great as ever. Raising the prices of entrance would be nothing less than suicidal in the present condition of the Parisian purse; and thus, if neither prices can be raised, nor expenses lowered, one does not see how any successor of the present director is to be able to pay his way; and it would argue great ignorance of Paris and the Parisians, to suppose that the closing of the opera would have no more effect on Paris life than the closing for a season or two of the Italian Opera in London. The Grand Opera in Paris is as much an institution there as are the clubs in Pall-mall. In its *foyers*, and—well, yes, in its *coulisses*, you meet—you used to meet, I should say—all the most noteworthy men in Paris. Ministers had always a stall or box at the opera, just as they belong to a club in England. On a first night you met with men of 'every world.' Boursiers and danseuses, bankers and men of letters, artists and journalists, met and exchanged sentiments. If all this be suddenly swept away it will leave a void in Paris life which will be greatly felt by the Parisians, who, after all, do so much to give the key-note to political parties. We have it on good authority that it is dangerous to let Paris suffer from *ennui*, and that she will so suffer there can be little doubt, if her chief theatres are to be closed. I do not speak here of the number of hard-working people that the closing of the opera would throw out of employment. Then there is the Théatre Français, which has hitherto been in the receipt of 250,000 francs a year, or £10,000, as subsidy from the State. It is now proposed to reduce this sum to 150,000 francs. The prosperity of the Théatre Français means the prosperity of the dramatic art in France, for to it all eyes turn for example, and on the playing of its actors all performers endeavor—of course with varying success—to model their style throughout France, or might we not almost say throughout the world? Any of your readers who have been present at a performance of the company which is now playing at the Opera Comique (as it is called) in the Strand, will surely be of opinion that the breaking up of such a company would be a blow to all dramatic art. And to look at it from a narrower point of view, it is plain that anything tending to diminish the amusements of Paris would tend to diminish the attractions of the capital, and hence its attractions to a stranger. And Paris cannot afford to do without foreigners, much as she may grumble at their presence, and attribute even the Commune to foreign machinations."

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Over 7,000 purchasers visited the magnificent Winter Garden Palace, the show-rooms of the American Agency of the Milton Gold Jewelry Company, yesterday, and were delighted beyond expression with the gorgeous display, leaving with their selections from the enormous stock, and wondering how such handsome ornaments could be sold for One Dollar each. The new designs, the Bertha Sets, the Court and Cable Chain, the Alcana Lockets, made expressly for the American market, of pure Milton Gold, possessing all the brilliancy, the color, the durability of California gold; even sought by persons of taste, who were lavish in praise of their elegance, neatness and novelty. To-morrow the proprietors contemplate placing, for public inspection, at their show-rooms, No. 867 Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel, the richest, grandest and most perfect array of jewelry ever offered to the people of this City, and extend an invitation to all to come and behold the wonders of enterprise in the WORLD of Jewelry. A visit to this palace, if prompted only by motives of curiosity, will repay any one. The other departments of the store vie with the Milton Department, and one must *see*, to be convinced, that the Dollar Store has a line of goods far excelling in variety, quality and beauty that to be found in any other establishment in this Metropolis. In the beginning, the proprietors determined to compete with the standard houses of the City in the quality of their goods, and to surpass them in so far as the reasonableness of price is concerned. This determination has been fully realized, as is demonstrated by the class of customers whose carriages line the walk in front of the establishment from early dawn till late at night. The Book Department contains *What I Know About Farming*, *Swiss Family Robinson*, *Little Men*, *Pickwick Papers*, BYRON, MOORE, SHAKESPEARE, indeed, all the standard works, at One Dollar per volume. Our Fan Department is filled with the richest and neatest styles, and represents every shade, taste and fashion. The stock of Sun shades, lined and unlined, and of Parasols, is complete. The Department for Ladies' Wear embraces at present, by chance, a large assortment of beautiful Spring Shawls, far superior to anything ever exhibited. This stock is large, but will not suffice for one week's trade. The assortment of Under-wear has been greatly increased.—*Advertisement.*

A.—This morning the RUSSIAN VAPOR (Marble) BATHS, Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., are open (for gentlemen only) from 7 to 12 o'clock.—*Advertisement.*

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A cool, delightful hair-dressing keeps head and hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only reliable vegetable toilet article in the world, for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling out and increasing its growth. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Saturday, July 1, LIZZIE ABBOTT ROE, wife of Roswell W. Chamberlain, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, A. S. Roe, No. 313 West 22d-st.

LAROCQUE.—On Saturday, the 1st inst., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, following scarlet fever, EDOUARD JUBERT, only son of Joseph and Annie S. Larocque, in the 14th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

LEONARD.—The funeral services of the late HERMAN LEONARD will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and West 20th-st., to-morrow (Monday) morning, at 9½ o'clock precisely.

McDIVITT.—At his residence, No. 44 East Broadway, on Saturday, July 1, WILLIAM J. McDIVITT, son of the late James and Ann M. McDivitt.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MILLER.—At Newtown, Queens County, Long Island, on Friday, June 30, DAVID P. MILLER, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives, friends, and also the members of Progressive Lodge No. 354 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, (Newtown, Long Island,) on Monday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLSON.—On Saturday, July 1, after a long and painful illness, HANNAH N., widow of the late William N. Nicholson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 508 West 57th-st., on Monday, July 3, at 1 o'clock.

POMEROY.—On Friday, June 30, at No. 149 East 34th-st., New-York, GEORGE FREDERICK POMEROY, infant son of Rev. Edward N. and Emm G. Pomeroy, of Bergen, Genesee County, N. Y., aged nine months and twenty-four days.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his grandfather, Geo. P. Finch, No. 149 East 34th-st., on Sunday, at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

REED.—On Saturday, July 1, CHARLES DEEMS, son of Jacob R. and Henrietta E. Reed, aged 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Monday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 8 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st.

STITES.—At Springfield, N. J., June 30, WILLIAM STITES, Esq., aged 80 years.

Funeral services will take place in the Presbyterian Church, Monday, July 3, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Morris and Essex trains leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10:10 and 11:20 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUBUFE'S GREAT PAINTING

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THE PRODIGAL SON.

Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. have the honor to announce that they will place on exhibition, on

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THE RUSH TO NIAGARA FALLS this season is unprecedented, owing to the vastly-increased facilities for rapid and luxurious travel thither, afforded by the Short Line Erie Railway Extension Road. Superb coaches now run through between Suspension Bridge and Jersey City by daylight. Passengers leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M., or 5:30 and 7 P. M. Single tickets, $8; fare for the round trip, $13.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL.

FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests Charles Williams who for seven years has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

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A NEW TE DEUM, BY J. R. THOMAS.—The musical world will note with pleasure the advent of a new Te Deum (one in F) by this popular writer. The great success achieved by his famous Te Deum in B flat and G, warrant the publishers in predicting a like sale for this new work in F. Sold by all music-dealers. Price $1, sent post-paid, by

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No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., FREE Seats.. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, viz.:

I. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
VIII. No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school, 2½; day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock; prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock. Annual examination of the schools, WEDNESDAY, July 12. First monthly Sunday-school Concert, SUNDAY, July 9, 2½ o'clock. On the evening of the same day, the earnest workers connected with the various reformatory and charitable institutions and Mission Sunday-schools will meet at 8 o'clock. It is expected that both these meetings will be of unusual interest. On FRIDAY, July 14, the annual picnic will occur in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY AND THE Bible.—A sermon on this subject will be preached at the Oratory of St. Sacrament SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Service every day this Summer at 7 A. M. and 8 P. M. After Evening Prayers, on THURSDAYS, "The Litany of Reparation;" on FRIDAYS, choir practice; at 10 A. M. on SATURDAYS, a sewing class. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Subject in the evening—*The Unpardonable Sin.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECT.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Two Thousand and Three Hundred Days, and the Cleansing of the Sanctuary.*—Dan. viii., 13, 14.

THE GOSPEL TO THE POOR.—Free Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., on SUNDAY, July 2. Preaching by Rev. E. HOPPER, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats all free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, July 2, by Elder F. H. BURBANK, from Philadelphia, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*On the Coming of Christ*, and *A Future Life.* All are cordially invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st.—Communion service in this church THIS MORNING. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETZER, at 10½. There will be no evening service until the second Sunday in September.

SLANDER, ITS COURSE—WILL BE the subject of discourse SABBATH EVENING, by T. T. KENDRICK, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Also preaching at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER, the renowned trance speaker, will discourse before the Society of Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av. No reserved seats.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—Divine services and sermon on EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach during July and August.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel of the institution at 3 P. M.; singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

REV. E. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, July 2, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Reward of Christian Loyalty.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN.—SUNDAY, July 2. Morning prayer 10½ o'clock, sermon and Holy Communion following. Evening service at 4; until further notice.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, 7TH-av., corner 39th-st.—Services at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., and at 3½ and 8 P. M. At 3½ o'clock Rev. ARTHUR SLOAN will preach, and at 8 o'clock Rev. ARTHUR RITCHIE, Jr., will preach.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION, NO. 472 West 43d-st.—Services on SUNDAY, 7 and 11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Preacher MORNING and EVENING, Rev. J. D. BRADLEY.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. B. BELL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, July 2, at 10½ A. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE T. CHAMBERS.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th-av., above 45th-st.)—Service and sermon on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 11 A. M. EVENING service at 6 P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching on the SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. WILSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, morning and evening. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach.

AT THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st.—SUNDAY services during the Summer, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sermon morning and evening by the Rector. LOUIS BERGE, Organist.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Service of Song SABBATH EVENING, July 2, from 7½ to 8. Address by Rev. B. B. LEACOCK. Seats all free.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. SELLECK, SABBATH 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st. Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 9 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 5 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 5TH-AV. AND 54th-st.—Divine service will be held in the chapel of the Hospital, SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Rev. JOS. D. WILSON, of Pittsburg, will preach.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—33D-st., west of 8th-av. Preaching by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C., ex int. 115	200 Spring Mt. Coal. bet. call 70
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s3 ....113⅜	600 Pacific Mail...b. c. 42⅛
70,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 111	15 Del. & Hud. Can..122
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 58¼	100 Am. M. U. Ex..... 53
10,000 do 58⅝	200 Erie 27¾
10,000 do 58¾	400 Reading 110⅞
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds. 99⅜	20 Panama 51⅛
20,000 Long Dock bds. 90¼	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 73¼
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..104	500 do 73
20 Bk. of Commerce.117	100 do 73⅛
100 W. Un. Tel 58¼	400 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 90⅜
400 Mariposa Pref 6¼	50 do...bet. call. 91
100 H. & St. Joseph... 84	100 Chi. & R. I 108⅜
	12 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 89¼

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.113¾	400 Adams Ex....b. c. 80
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.113⅛	100 Am. M. U. Ex. b. c. 53
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 71¼	210 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 97⅜
100 Con. Coal of M'd.. 37½	200 Chi. & N. W. 73⅜
100 W. Un. Tel. 58⅝	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. bet. call 91
100 Mariposa Mining.. 4	100 do 91⅛
50 Mariposa Pref 7	
500 Pacific Mail 42¾	

SATURDAY, July 1—P. M.

THE PUBLIC DEBT of the United States shows a further decrease of **$7,103,350,** making the total decrease under the Grant Administration, since March 4, 1869, **$233,426,424.** The following are the details of the 1st of July schedule:

PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES, JULY 1.

	March 4, 1869.	July 1, 1871.
Funded Stocks (Gold).....	$2,107,840,150	$1,888,133,750
Decrease Funded Debt.............		219,706,400
Circulation, Cash on Hand, &c.	March 4, 1869.	July 1, 1871.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,096,505
Fractional currency	36,781,547	40,582,875
Gold notes	28,775,500	19,886,300
Three per cents	57,140,000	31,885,000
Four per cents	....	678,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	1,948,902
Accrued interest	35,071,255	45,036,766
In gross	$533,211,899	$510,114,348
Less gold in the Treasury...	98,741,261	96,683,900
Total	$434,470,638	$413,430,448
Less notes in the Treasury.	16,853,529	9,533,363
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$403,897,085
Decrease in unfunded debt		13,720,024
Decrease in funded stocks		219,706,400
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$233,426,424
Outstanding Debt, as above.		
Funded		$1,888,133,750
Unfunded		403,897,085
Total, July 1, 1871		$2,292,030,835
Total, June 1, 1871		2,299,134,185
Decrease of month		$7,103,350

The Gold and Silver movement of the week is unusually heavy. The Export from New-York in American Gold Coin, $3,235,460; of Silver and other Coin and Bars, (including $1,250,000 Mexican Silver received from Vera Cruz on Tuesday for transhipment for England,) $1,707,007. The Treasury Office prepaid $7,756,112 July Interest and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The receipts into the Treasury for Customs, $2,362,726. The Banks gain on their Gold averages, on these various operations, $2,511,235. The Banks increase their Loans $2,258,314, and their general line of Deposits is up $4,787,180. In Greenbacks the average is only $12,340 less than last Monday. The Circulation is decreased $66,149. In point of lawful Money surplus, above the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation, the gain from the previous report is $1,318,638, raising the whole surplus to $18,272,783.

The price of Gold advanced, on the shipments of the day and week, to 113⅛@113⅜; the sales of the day chiefly at 113⅛ ₱ cent., and the price closing 113⅛ ₱ cent. bid. The Public Funds advanced ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent. on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1867, and the other Gold-bearing Bonds ⅛@⅛ ₱ cent. At the Stock Exchange the New-York and Western Roads were held with much firmness at an advance on Friday's closing rates, but there was less actual business registered at the Boards of the Exchange than we have reported for a long time past. After the late Boards the market continued firm, and closed as follows, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 1.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1862......	113⅞	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867......	115⅛	*112½
American Gold	113	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅛	110⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	97	97⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs..	92	92
Reading Railroad	110⅞	110⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅞	109⅛
North-west Common	73⅜	73⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅞	91⅛
Pacific Mail	42⅛	42⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79⅞	80
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅞
Lake Shore	108⅛	108⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅞	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	58⅛	58⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅛	58⅛
Erie	27⅛	27⅛
Union Pacific	30⅛	31⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102⅞	*99⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	92	*89⅞
Consolidated Coal	37½	37⅛

*Ex dividend.

The following is a detailed report of specie exported from New-York during the week ending July 1, 1871:

June 26—Steamer Silesia, London—	Foreign silver	$40,000
	Gold bars	69,995
	American gold	820,000
June 28—Steamer Cuba, Liverpool—	American gold	330,000
	Foreign silver	1,227
June 28—Steamer Wisconsin, Liverpool—	American gold	20,000
June 29—Steamer Koln, Southampton—	American gold	450,000
	Foreign silver	47,823
June 29—Steamer Missouri, Havana—	American gold	600
June 30—Brig Spring Bird, Port of Spain—	American gold	10,000
	Foreign gold	7,825
July 1—Steamer Parthia, Liverpool—	Silver bars	208,364
July 1—Steamer Main, Southampton—	American gold	589,860
July 1—Steamer Holland, Liverpool—	American gold	50,000
July 1—Steamer Atlantic, Liverpool—	American gold	610,000
	Foreign silver	1,254,473
July 1—Steamer Periere, Havre—	Silver bars	77,100
July 1—Steamer City of New-York, Liverpool—	American gold	386,000
Total		$4,972,268

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 1.

Gold receipts	$1,258,263 90
Gold payments	7,787,321 40
Gold balance	55,192,936 84
Currency receipts	1,203,043 73
Currency payments	2,168,409 70
Currency balance	2,619,621 15
Customs	360,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....114¾	5-20 coup., '67 ....x.112¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..x.115⅛	5-20 coup., '68 ....x.112¾
5-20 coup., '62 ....114⅛	10-40 reg. 111
5-20 coup., '64 114	10-40 coup 111¼
5-20 coup., '65 114	6s, currency 115
5-20 coup., n. i., '65..x.112½	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old...... 71¼	Indiana 6s, War Loan.100
N. Car. Special Tax... 20¼	Indiana 5s 100
S. C. 6s Jan. & July..x 58	Michigan 6s, '73....... 99
Missouri 6s ....x 94⅛	Michigan 6s, '78....... 99
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.. 92¼	Michigan 6s, '83....... 99
Louisiana 6s 70	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.....107¼
La. 6s, new Fl'g. Debt. 60	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L...107¼
La. 6s, Levee Bonds... 71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72..106
La. 8s, Lev. Bds. of '75. 87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73..106
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74..106
California 7s x110½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75..106
Connecticut 6s 100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77..106
Rhode Island 6s 101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78..106
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O 47¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74..101
Ark. 7s, Miss.O.&R. R. 47	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75..101
Ohio 6s, '81 102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76..101
Ohio 6s, '86 102	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 91	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs. 80¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Tol. & W. Con. Conv. 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 90	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 104	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 85
Erie 1st Ext 101	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 85
Erie 1st Ind 92¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d 96
Erie 2d, 7s, '79 96	Chic., R. I. & Pac.....109
Erie 3d, 7s, '83 93	Morris & Essex 1st....103
Erie 4th, 7s, '80 ...... 88½	Morris & Essex 2d... 99
Erie 5th, 7s, '88 83	Clev. & Tol. S. F. 103
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 92½	N. J. Cen. New Bds..103
Long Dock Bds 90¼	Pitts., F.W. & C. 1st.x102¼
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 97
Harlem 1st, 7s 101	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 92
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s. 92	Clev. & Pitts. 2d 100
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds. 94	Clev. & Pitts. 3d 95
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bds. 96	Clev. & Pitts. 4th 87
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s. '82..118½	Chic. & Alton 1st.....101
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st. 110	Chic. & Alton Inc.... 94
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d...... 97	Ohio & Miss. 1st......102¾
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c. 101	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.. 96
Cen. Pac. Bds x99½	Penn. R. R. Bds...... 96
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 89	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 93¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75......104	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....108
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.. 86	Mil. & St. P. 1st....... 97
Chic. & N. W. S. F...100	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 88
Chic. & N.W. Int. Bs. 94	Mar. & Cin. 1st 96
Chic. & N.W. Con. Bs. 93	Chic. & Mil. 1st 96
Chic. & N.W. Ex'n Bs. 88	Joliet & Chic. 1st....x104
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 98	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 87
Han. & St. Jos. conv.103¼	Col., C. & Ind. 2d..... 70
Lack. & West. Bds... 99⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 88¼
Del., L. & West. 1st..100	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 88
Del., L. & West. 2d... 97	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d. 77
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 94½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
T. & W. 1st. St. L. div. 89	Bos., H. & Erie guar. 22
Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 90	Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st 85¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York 135	Metropolitan 135
Manhattan 155	People's 145
Mechanics' 135	East River 112½
City 225	Nassau 106½
Phenix 107	Corn Exchange 129
Gallatin National.....120	Continental 97
Merch. Exchange.... 99	St. Nicholas 125
State of New-York....112	Park 155
Commerce 117	Manuf. & Merchants'. 99
Ocean 92	Central National 104
Mercantile 123	Fourth National 111½
Pacific 200	Ninth National 112
Bank of N. America..104	Tenth National 120
Hanover 104	Bkr's' & Brokers' Ass. 91
Irving 126	

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,893,328.

The Star Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand, free of tax.

The Louisiana National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable to New-York Stockholders by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

The Iowa Central Coupons are advertised to be paid by Mr. A. L. HATCH, No. 32 Pine-street.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Second National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, free of tax, payable on demand.

The Bowery Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.* to all Depositors under $2,000, and *Two and a Half ₱ cent.* to larger Depositors, payable July 17.

The Emigrant Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.* to all Depositors under $2,000, and *Three ₱ cent.* to larger Depositors, payable July 17.

The earnings of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, for the transportation of passengers, freight, &c., for the year ending Nov. 30, 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

From passengers		$382,169 43
From freight		535,101 57
From coal		136,341 75
From express		15,059 51
From United States mail		14,600 00
From other sources		4,254 23
Total		$1,087,526 49
Expenses, viz.:		
Running road	$205,916 99	
Repairs of road	143,329 65	
Repairs of bridges, buildings, &c.	25,839 98	
Repairs of machinery	120,686 66	
General expenses	132,288 16—	628,061 44
Net earnings		$459,465 05
To which add—		
Dividends on stocks		42,132 00
Interest on bonds		82,209 68
Rents received		752 36
Passenger car sold		2,500 00
Profit and loss		406 00
Total		$543,465 09
Disbursed as follows:		
State, county and municipal taxes		$15,721 99
Internal revenue taxes		10,303 18
Interest and discount		90,224 85
Construction		127,003 20
Dividends June and December, 6 ₱ cent. each and United States tax		247,915 04
Increase in supplies on hand		6,138 50
Surplus for the year		46,158 33
Total, as above		$543,465 09

The gross earnings of the Company for the year are $1,171,526 53—being $107,516 79 less than the preceding year. There has been expended for operating the road, payment of interest and taxes, construction of branch roads, new sidings, buildings, and for other necessary improvements, $880,651 70.

President, W. R. MCKEEN; Directors, Chauncey Rose, Demas Deming, W. K. Edwards, A. McGregor, W. R. McKeen, F. Nippert, R. A. Morris; Secretary, R. A. Morris; Treasurer, M. W. Williams; General Superintendent, C. R. Peddle.

The *Mark Lane Express* of June 19 says:

"The beautiful and copious rains of the past week have really been golden showers for the country, though some early hay-makers have been caught in the midst of their work, but perhaps with little damage eventually to their samples. Already some new hay has been sent to market, and the crop before the last rain, though various, was better than expected. Those who were late will very probably now have a nearly average crop, and the aftermath of the fields already cleared cannot fail to be splendid. Every green thing has had a new and simultaneous growth, and though the rain will not make up for a large portion of misplant of Wheat, what remains may yield fairly. To all Spring Corn the benefit has been immense. The Beans and Peas in bloom can hardly fail to fill their pods, while the Barley and Oats are nearly secured, if this beautifully high temperature should only last. The fears, therefore, of a very late gathering can no longer be entertained; but in North Germany there is still that apprehension. The question, thus, now resolves itself, as regards Wheat, into one of stock: and it only shows the general impression on this head that with such a beneficial change we should be able to quote but a very partial reduction in value of 1s. per quarter. Our last weekly supplies were only two-thirds of what they were in 1870, the falling off being about 21,000 quarters, notwithstanding the present advanced rates. It is true that Germany, Holland, Belgium and some parts of France show rather easier rates, but the prices in those places remain relatively above our own, and our real dependence will be on Russia and America. Large stocks in the southern ports of Russia are said to have accumulated, and much is already on its way to British ports; but this season we shall have a sharp competition up to next harvest, in consequence of European failures and the Franco-Prussian war. Moreover, as the qualities in the Azoff and at Odessa are mostly inferior and in poor condition, we may have a contrast in prices similar to that obtaining now between fine Swedish Oats and inferior Russian, where there is a difference of 6s. or 7s. ₱ quarter, for really good Wheat is scarce everywhere. The arrivals off the coast since the 9th of June were 43 cargoes, of which 19 cargoes were Wheat, 13 Maize, 6 Barley, and 5 miscellaneous. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 7 cargoes in all, viz., Ghirka, 49s.@51s. 3d.; Spring American, 53s. 6d. to 56s. Maize, 15 cargoes, at 30s. 6d. to 36s. Barley, 3 cargoes, at 27s. to 29s. Oats, 1 cargo Petersburg, at 21s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 42,076 quarters, at 59s. 9d., against 63,273 quarters at 46s. 1d. in 1870. The London averages were 61s. 9d. on 1,898 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 10th of June were 402,584 cwts. Wheat and 72,690 cwts. Flour."

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, June 30. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 18,197 bales against 22,664 bales last week, 24,046 bales the previous week, and 28,136 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 3,891,018 bales against 2,825,469 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1 this year of 1,065,549 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	5,202	4,611
Mobile	1,010	832
Charleston	1,175	1,257
Savannah	1,029	2,437
Texas	3,553	689
Tennessee, &c	3,557	1,249
Florida	11	52
North Carolina	509	61
Virginia	2,121	461
Total receipts	18,197	11,709
Increase this year	6,488	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 18,829 bales, of which 14,710 were to Great Britain, none to France, and 4,119 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 162,061 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending June 30.	Exported to Great Britain. Bales.	Total this week. Bales.	Same week 1870. Bales.	Stock. 1871. Bales.	Stock. 1870. Bales.
New-Orleans...	1,070	1,070	15,693	40,799	65,651
Mobile	....	....	....	10,632	25,115
Charleston	....	302	....	4,532	5,560
Savannah	....	....	5,453	8,728	10,359
Texas	13,251	16,968	3,086	31,715	15,563
New-York	389	489	5,512	53,660	42,000
Other ports			54	12,000	15,500
Total	14,710	18,829	29,798	162,061	180,648
Total since Sept. 1	2,292,753	3,064,824	2,089,071	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 10,969 bales, while the stocks to-night are 18,587 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of Cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to June 23, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

Ports.	Receipts since —Sept. 1.— 1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	Exported since Sept. 1 to Great Britain. Bales.	Total. Bales.	Stock. Bales.
N. Orleans	1,383,275	1,115,387	787,091	1,253,203	40,743
Mobile.....	394,134	300,162	245,225	285,641	11,863
Charleston.	339,202	233,554	135,064	174,572	4,956
Savannah..	720,057	466,813	349,970	462,905	10,839
Texas......	292,470	233,570	151,232	181,521	58,618
New-York.	242,440	127,398	579,344	640,846	66,000
Florida.....	12,551	21,260	....	....	....
N. Carolina.	89,770	56,815	70	70	1,003
Virginia....	232,193	197,231	5,310	5,310	1,896
Other ports	66,729	61,570	24,737	41,927	16,000
Total this year....	3,872,821	....	2,278,043	3,045,995	205,918
Total last year....	....	2,813,760	1,373,374	2,040,273	206,937

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By all the Judges except Jones.

•Edward Hooper et al. *vs.* Morris K. Jessup et al.; order affirmed.

MAY TERM, 1871.

By Judges Barbour, Freedman and Spencer.

George B. Rockwell *vs.* William Brown et al.; plaintiff's exceptions overruled, and judgment ordered for defendants, with costs. Opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

William Ward *vs.* Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge FREEDMAN.

Mathew Knell *vs.* United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ship Company; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, order of reference vacated on payment of costs of trial and appeal. Opinion by Judge JONES, Chief-Justice BARBOUR dissenting.

Gasper Tochman *vs.* Wm. P. Brown; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge JONES.

John A. Marks *vs.* Thomas Linn; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief-Justice BARBOUR.

Michael Finan *vs.* Luke Mallory; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge SPENCER.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 1.

By Judge Monell.

Augustus B. Elfeet et al. *vs.* The New-York India Rubber Manufacturing Company; order granted.

William Henry Brown et al. *vs.* R. Robert Codling et al.; order granted.

Isaac C. Andrews *vs.* Pauline Davidson; order granted.

Isaac Keyser *vs.* Albert Drake; order granted.

Cornelia Austin *vs.* Samuel Harsell; order granted.

Louis Haller *vs.* Catharine Haller; motion for an extra allowance denied.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The prospects of the annual parade of the First Division, on Tuesday next, in celebration of the ninety-fifth anniversary of our national independence, are very good, as the members of the several regiments evince a decided disposition to turn out, so that Gen. Shaler will probably have full ranks to review. He has this year greatly extended the route of march, though the early hour at which it is taken up will enable the division to get over the ground before the heat of the sun manifests itself.

The Committee on Reunions appointed by the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, announce that the programme for the July festival has been arranged as follows: The members to meet at 8½ A. M., on the 13th inst., at the armory, and with the band proceed to the foot of Fourteenth-street, take the steamer *Armenia*, and spend the day on the Hudson River, landing for a short time at some point of interest between New-York and Newburg, and return to the City by dark. Every provision suitable will be furnished on board the boat, under direction of Commissary Arrowsmith, by parties selected by the Committee, and this part will be carefully attended to. None but members will be permitted on the boat.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will hold their third annual reunion at Newport, R. I., on the 7th inst. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan will preside, and a large number of prominent officers, including Gens. Banks, Burnside, McDowell, Admirals Bailey, Jenkins, Thatcher Smith and others will be present. The exercises will be of a particularly interesting character, consisting of an oration by Col. Hawes; a poem by H. H. Brownell, Esq., formerly of the navy, and a memorial address on the life and character of the late Admiral Farragut, first President of the Society, by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York, the friend and pastor of the "Great Admiral." The grand banquet will take place at the Ocean House on the same evening, at which Gov. Padelford, of Rhode Island, will be present to respond to a toast complimentary to his great little State. As this reunion promises to be a most agreeable one, it is hoped that all officers of the army and navy who served in the Gulf during the late war will be present.

The annual picnic and Summer night's festival of Post Sumner, No. 24, G. A. R., for the benefit of the charity fund, will be held to-morrow, at Sulzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street, East River. Dancing to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

The visit of the Forty-seventh Brooklyn Regiment to Poughkeepsie on the 19th of July is creating an unusual stir in military circles in that city. The command will arrive on the *Mary Powell* at 8 P. M., and be received by the Twenty-first Regiment. After a short march they will be escorted to the armory, where they will leave their arms; then they will be marched to Collingwood Opera-house. At the latter place they will be tendered an elegant collation, and then will follow speeches, toasts, &c. The next day there will be a grand parade of the two regiments, and a review by the Mayor and Common Council, which will end the formal exercises during the stay of the regiment. Sandwiched between the above proceedings, however, the visitors will be shown the principal points of interest about the city and suburbs, in squads. They will leave for home on the 20th of July, by special train on the Hudson River Railroad.

An application was made some time since to the War Department, by the Adjutant-General of Illinois, for artillery and cavalry arms with which to arm the militia organizations in that State. The request was denied, for the reason that the State of Illinois was indebted to the General Government for arms furnished during the war, in the amount of $75,000; and until this amount was paid by the State it could receive no other accoutrements.

A new company will soon be organized in the Twenty-second Regiment, in consequence of a split in Company H. These company troubles always end in good for the regiment, so that no harm is done after all.

The Erie Guard, or the Ninth Regiment, will go into encampment at Long Branch next month. The meals of the command will be furnished in a large tent instead of the Continental Hotel, as last Summer. This arrangement will prevent Col. Fisk from riding to dinner and supper on horseback. The estimated cost of the encampment is $15,000, to be furnished by Admiral Fisk and his friends, the honorary members who are annually "doctored" by "Surgeon" Pollard, who holds his position apparently for no other purpose. We are reminded just now of the amusing manner in which "Dr." Pollard dismissed a patient during the last encampment, announcing that it was only a "case of gin." At any rate the doctor gave him no medicine.

The election of a Brigadier, in the Second Brigade, will take place next week, when Col. Funk, of the Eleventh Regiment, will probably be promoted. At any rate, we hope so.

The officers and members of Company G, Seventy-ninth Regiment, held a reunion on Wednesday evening, at their armory, corner of Greene and Houston streets. A number of their old comrades, who served with them in the field during the rebellion, were present, and the past was reviewed with pleasure by the veterans.

The members of the Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment, celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of their organization on Monday evening. At 6 o'clock they assembled at their armory, and, under the command of Capt. W. H. Kipp, made a public parade. Subsequently, on their return to the armory, they partook of an elegant supper. Toasts were given, songs were sung, speeches were made, and altogether the reunion was very sociable and agreeable. The officers of the Russian corvette were also present.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend and his two sons departed for Europe on Wednesday by the steamer *Cuba*. He will be absent two months.

The mystery in the Twelfth Regiment alluded to last Sunday, was the presentation of a handsome sword and equipments to Col. John Ward by the rank and file. The Colonel is deservedly popular with his command.

The Heath Zouaves of Allegheny City, who claim to be the crack military organization of the State of Pennsylvania, and wish to be recognized as the wearers of the belt for the country at large, have procured an elegant silk banner, costing $600, as the prize for which the contest shall take place. Having done this, Alexander-like, they propose to set out to conquer a world. They left Pittsburg on the 1st inst. and will make their first bold strike for the championship to-morrow, by meeting Company A, of the Cincinnati Zouave Battalion, commanded by Capt. T. E. Ambrose. The drill will take place at Exposition Hall. The tour that the Heath Zouaves have laid out for themselves embraces Cincinnati, St. Louis, Springfield, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, Albany, New-York, Cape May, Boston, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg and Johnstown.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment has gone into encampment near Frederick City. The command assembled at its head-quarters yesterday morning, and numbered nearly 400 men. The encampment is known as Camp Bowie, and is admirably situated, and strict military discipline will be maintained during the five days the men remain in camp. From the immense interest manifested at Frederick and among the friends and members of the regiment in Baltimore, we feel assured that this will be numbered among the most pleasant trips they have ever experienced.

A few days ago, while the Tenth Regiment stood in Eagle-street, Albany, the First Sergeant of B Company, Twenty-fifth Regiment, it is alleged, without provocation, assaulted a Lieutenant of F Company, Tenth Regiment. The Sergeant was arrested by the Adjutant of the Tenth Regiment, and placed in charge of Lieut. Coyle, of the Tenth, to be turned over to the civil authorities, when the Sergeant was rescued by an officer and a number of men from the Twenty-fifth. The case has been reported to Gen. Woodhall.

The Second Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. Charles W. Baxter, and the First Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. Edwin C. Langley, have been united into a battalion, to be called the First Battalion of Light Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and to be designated as Battery A and Battery B. This change will give the artillery of Boston a battalion organization similar to that for a long time possessed by the cavalry and infantry arms of the service. The want of a field organization was a serious injury to the efficiency of the Massachusetts batteries during the late war. Capt. Baxter, of the late Second Battery, the senior officer, temporarily commands the battalion, with First Lieut. N. T. Apolonio, of the Second Battery, acting Adjutant.

The veteran and active members of the Third Company, Seventh Regiment, enjoyed a delightful excursion and reunion on Tuesday last. By invitation of the Hoboken Yacht Club, the excursionists visited their beautiful grounds at Tottenville on the steam-boat *Rattler*. After a pleasant sail, a fine collation was partaken of. After which toasts and responses followed in rapid succession. The party then proceeded in two fine yachts to the quarters of the Manahatta Club, where they were handsomely entertained by Gen. Pinckney, Messrs. Collyer, Smalley and N. Rose, Jr., after which they steamed around Staten Island and returned to the City. The arrangements were admirable.

THE RIVERSIDE JOB.

Motion Before Judge Barnard to Confirm the Report of the Commissioners of Award and Assessment—Lively Protests on Behalf of the Proposed Victims of the Scheme—Mr. O'Gorman's Defense.

The motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Award and Assessment for the Riverside Park, came up yesterday, before Judge BARNARD, in Supreme Court, Chambers. There were present a very large array of lawyers, representing property-owners, and not a few of the property-owners themselves were present to oppose the confirmation of the report. As was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, the property to be embraced within this new public "enterprise," lies between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and from a line east of the Bloomingdale road, to the Hudson River, including the Hudson River Railroad. The Commissioners appointed by Judge BARNARD, whose report it is now sought to confirm, are Messrs. HUGH SMITH, JAMES M. SWEENY, and WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr. By the report it appears that the cost of the "improvement" will amount to $5,800,000, half of which will be assessed against the City at large, and half against the property-owners on the West Side, from Forty-second-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. The property-owners who were represented in opposition will not fall short of 200, and represent a very large, if not the greater and more influential proportion of the owners of property to be taken. These property-owners were represented yesterday in Court by John E. Devlin, of Devlin, Miller & Trull; Ex-Judge Porter, Ira Shafer, Birdseye & Crosby, Louis L. Delafield, C. H. Kitchel, Edwd. Faulkner, A. B. McDonough, Thomas Hycloff, Gratz Nathan, J. C. Shaw, R. J. Smith, Lockwood & Crosby, John H. Power and others, while Mr. Deane and Mr. Richard O'Gorman appeared to argue in favor of the confirmation of the report. The leading objections urged against the adoption of the report were that the so-called improvement was not wanted by anybody; that so far from being a benefit to the property assessed for its construction, it would prove a positive injury; that the lot-owners on the Bloomingdale road, and on other streets within the boundaries of the proposed Park had not been awarded compensation for their reversionary right in those streets, they having been closed as public highways; that assessments had been imposed on lots under water, which, under the statute authorizing such assessment, could not be considered as coming under the definition of lands or tenements; and that the Commissioners, having once made their assessment on the hypothesis that some of the streets were open and dedicated to the public, could not reconsider their act on the basis of those streets never having been opened, without giving notice to the property-owners, so that the latter might have an opportunity to appear before the Commissioners, and protect their interests in making the new assessment.

Before argument in opposition to the confirmation of the report, Mr. IRA SHAFER, who appeared on behalf of Mr. JACOBS and others, owning upland lots, and who had filed their application to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the water franchise awarded to riparian owners by the statute, took exception to the Court entertaining the motion at this time. In conformity with the statute, he said, those owners whom he represented had filed their applications in due form, but the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had not acted thereon. Two similar applications of a similar character had been filed by adjacent owners since the appointment of the Commissioners of Assessment, and, the franchise having been awarded by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at a consideration of $5,400 to one and $10,000 to the other, they had received awards under the Commission of $14,000 and $48,000 respectively. His clients would undoubtedly be entitled to compensation as soon as their franchise was granted to which they were entitled under the statute, and having such franchise they certainly would be entitled to an award proportionate with their neighbors. As they now stood not a dollar of award had been made to his clients, and if this report was now confirmed not a dollar could be made notwithstanding the franchise might be their's to-morrow or next day. He therefore asked that in the interests of his clients the motion might stand over. A similar motion was made by Mr. CROSBY on behalf of his client, and by Mr. KETCHELL, who wanted time to examine the report, as he understood it had been altered, but Judge BARNARD said the motions must be overruled.

The argument on the merits of the motion was then opened by Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN, in opposition to the confirmation of the report, and on behalf of ANDREW CARRIGAN, Manhattan College, Rev. JOHN BREEN, heirs of DANIEL DEVLIN, Mrs. JOHN E. DEVLIN, EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Manhattan Iron-works, and others. Mr. CARRIGAN, he said, whose case he first presented, had no objection to the Park. His objection was, that the Commissioners had taken a long strip of land lying along the Bloomingdale road for which they allowed merely nominal compensation. Fully one-third of the Bloomingdale road ran through Mr. CARRIGAN'S land, and when that road became closed as a public highway it reverted to him in fee, for which he was entitled to an award. Mr. DEVLIN claimed that his view of the law in this respect had been fully sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Harlem-lane and McGowan's Pass, in the Central Park, he having succeeded in obtaining an award for the latter for the ladies of St. Vincent. As to the streets running from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Sixteenth, his client had been allowed the mere nominal consideration of $1. These streets had never been opened, nothing had been paid for them; they were merely marked out on the map.

The Manhattan College and School having large interests above the park, and Mrs. DANIEL DEVLIN, owning $300,000 worth of real estate running up to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, did not care twenty-five cents if the park was never opened, and yet this property was assessed as having been benefited by it. Mr. EDWARD C. DONNELLY, another of his clients, had recently written to him from London that if they did not cease taxing him in this reckless manner he would never return. After arguing at length that the fee in the road and streets reverted to the adjoining owners after they had ceased to be used as highways, that no compensation had been allowed for them, and that the act itself was unconstitutional and void, Mr. DEVLIN said that these parks must be, if constructed at all, and if within the authority of the Central Park Commissioners, for public use and convenience. Could it be tolerated that these Park Commissioners shall without responsibility roam through the City at will and take property for such purposes whenever they choose? Certainly not. No man's land is safe. He may go to bed at night, and arise in the morning to find that not only his dwelling, but his burying-place has been taken for a public park. The action of all such bodies must be reasonable, but if there ever was a case where their action was most unreasonable and most preposterous, it was this case. The Legislature repealed the act making Jones' Wood a park, because it lay on the river, but here was a proposed park, not only lying on the river, but within pistol shot of Central Park. They have extended their assessments down as low as Forty-second-street, whereas the entrance to Central Park commences at Fifty-ninth-street, and the entrance to this at Seventy-second-street. Will any one suppose that citizens, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth, in going out for pleasure, either on foot or to drive, will pass by Central Park and go to this? Clearly the property so assessed was not benefited, and it was competent for the Court, on a motion of this character, to pass upon the question of benefit. The benefit must be a substantial one, and capable of being realized within a reasonable time; but this was not only not a substantial benefit, but not capable of being realized within any time, reasonable or otherwise. The Commissioners were flooded with affidavits that it would never be a benefit. They have also gone up to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street in their assessments, whereas it is well known that the people up there care no more for this Park than if it had been located at Yonkers. The upper portion of the owners assessed are chiefly small property-holders, and these are subjected to this heavy tax without any corresponding benefit. Like the English of whom SYDNEY SMITH has spoken, they are taxed when they are born, while they live, when they die, and if they could only reach them at the resurrection they would be taxed there. It was obviously an error, too, to unite two distinct parks in one assessment, (the Manhattan being included in this,) because it was impossible to determine the relative benefit, if any, of each park to those assessed for it. For these various reasons, Mr. DEVLIN contended, the report should not be confirmed, but should be sent back to the same Commissioners or others appointed in their stead, for revision.

Ex-Judge PORTER followed as counsel for the Post estate, running a distance of half a mile within the proposed Park, and including for that distance what is marked on the map of 1807 as Twelfth-avenue. Mr. POST had never conveyed an acre away, or dedicated a foot to public use. This property of Twelfth-avenue, containing some forty acres, had been left unawarded. In the original report they had stricken out all this, but seeing their error, they amended their report by including it, but granting a mere nominal award, and this for property the most desirable for villa sites in New-York. They had done this by originally awarding for lots bounded by the street, but in their amended report it is for lots running to the centre line of the street, but adding nothing to the original award, or, if anything, a most inadequate amount. To the west half of this paper avenue they added nothing, though it included sixty-seven City lots; on the east half of the avenue, eighty-four lots, they allowed on but seventeen of them, while on the usual rate of valuation they should have allowed $184,000. In reference to the cross streets the award was equally inadequate, and on them his client should have been allowed at least $25,000 more. It was not a mistake of the Commissioners, but a totally false rule of valuation. They could not destroy the value of property by thus drawing lines on paper, and filing it away in a tin box in the City Hall, without any of the forms of law being observed. He also asked that the report be sent back.

Mr. CHARLES H. KETCHELL, who represented about eighty owners, he said, took the ground that the Commissioners had failed to file the affidavit required by statute before entering on their duties, and that therefore their acts were void. (Mr. O'GORMAN thought this assertion was a mistake, and subsequently produced an affidavit showing it to be so.)

Mr. KETCHELL took exception to the indefiniteness of the maps, which were faulty as to the metes and bounds, rendering it almost impossible for property-holders to ascertain whether they had received a fair valuation or not. It could not be ascertained whether they had been awarded more or less than was awarded for lots on streets for which the City had already paid, thus depriving them of the power to test the justice of the awards in the Courts. He had analyzed the report, and found that lots on the opened streets were awarded $100 and more above similar lots on the unopened streets, which made a difference to one of his clients of $50,000, and to the others over $100,000. He had understood that some alterations had been made in the report, and it was for this reason he asked at the opening for an adjournment to examine the report.

Judge BARNARD inquired if the law did provide that the report be open for examination for several days, to which Mr. KETCHELL replied not after its correction. After pointing out several inequalities in valuation, Mr. KETCHELL closed by contending that assessments on water lots was wrong, the owners not being benefited by it, but on the contrary being cut off from the uplands and from fronting on the streets.

Mr. H. H. ANDERSON, who also appeared for a large number of property-owners, contended that water lots should not be assessed, they not coming within the definition of lands or tenements as embraced in the statute conferring authority on the Commissioners. The amounts, he thought, were not reviewable by the Judge, as not involving any principle. He took exception, however, to the action of the Commissioners in assuming, by their awards, that greater advantage accrued to lots on the north side of Seventy-first-street than to lots on the south side. The only access to the Park from either was through Eleventh-avenue, yet the lots on the north side were assessed from two to two and a half times as much as those were on the south side. As to the water lots, they were not benefited at all, but on the contrary, being used for commercial purposes, and being cut off from uplands necessary for storage-buildings, &c., they had become greatly injured. He also objected to the assessment on lots on One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, because of its disproportion to the assessment laid on property on Twelfth-avenue immediately in front. The latter lots, belonging to the Hudson River Railroad, were assessed at $500, while his lots were assessed at $6,300.

Mr. CROSBY, on behalf of CATHARINE DUBOIS, took the same objection to the confirmation of the report that was taken by Mr. IRA SHAFFER in the first instance, his client having water franchises in prospect for which no award had been made.

Mr. LOUIS A. DELAFIELD raised the same objection as to Seventy-third-street (unopened) which was raised by Mr. DEVLIN and Judge PORTER as to the omission to make awards to the owners for the unopened street property.

Mr. MARTYN said his clients' lots had been purchased for $30,000 two years ago, and interest and taxes had brought them up to $34,000, but the Commissioners had only awarded them $24,000. He also took the objection, his clients being foreigners, that the act of the Commissioners was in violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and he proposes to test the point in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. COWDRY said in behalf of his clients that the Commissioners had taken an old stone house, on which $10,000 repairs had been recently made, and which was valued at $30,000, for $6,000.

Mr. GRATZ NATHAN followed, adopting the arguments of those preceding him as to the unlawfulness of the awards made on lots fronting on unopened streets, the Commissioners not increasing the award, though in their amended reports extending the boundaries of the lots to the centre line of the street.

Mr. SHAW, who appeared for Hon. WM. R. ROBERTS, wanted to read an affidavit showing that the Commissioners did take into consideration whether the lots lay on the hill or under the hill in estimating the awards. He claimed that for property for which Mr. ROBERTS had been offered $125,000, the Commissioners had only awarded him $72,000.

Judge BARNARD held that the affidavit could not be received on this motion.

Others followed on the same points already stated, and Mr. A. F. WALKER, on behalf of the Hudson River Railroad Company, contended that the Commissioners could not take that portion of the property at all, the Company holding it by paramount authority of the Legislature. He said that there would be no necessity to remove it. It could continue to run through the Park and be somewhat of an ornament. If they did take it, certainly they could not tax the other property in the City for benefit, for the result would be to injure, not to benefit.

JOHN W. POWERS, who, with a Mr. WHITE had some twenty lots taken on the Bloomingdale road, and others on Twelfth-avenue, offered no opposition to the report. He thought the Bloomingdale road still existed in the Riverside Boulevard, and he thought for what he did not get there he was compensated for elsewhere.

This closed the arguments of the opposition, and Mr. O'GORMAN followed briefly in favor of confirming the report. He congratulated all round on the advantage of having heard such able counsel, who have made this branch of law a study, on the various points of objection. The expediency of this improvement, he said, was not the question for the Court. That rested solely with the Commissioners, who had passed upon it, and the Court could only interfere in a case of very gross and apparent fraud, or an error in law or rule of valuation. This improvement had been contemplated by a former régime, and was adopted by the present Commissioners with a view to utilize a portion of the City where it would be impossible to grade or carry through rectangular streets, or put it to any other use, and to make it one of the most beautiful spots on earth. At a recent meeting of the West-side Association, composed of men of property and influence, this improvement was insisted on by resolution. He had asked adjournments from time to time, in order to afford an expression of public opinion on this subject. When first proposed, a petition was filed against it by a large number of property-owners, but this was overborne by a petition from a much larger number. Mr. O'GORMAN then went on to argue against the points of his opponents, contending that the Bloomingdale road still existed as a highway; that in reference to the lots on that and the unoccupied streets referred to, the Commissioners first proceeded on the theory that the unopened street, because on the map, had been ceded to the public, and therefore assessed them as fronting on open streets. Discovering their error, and having given a higher valuation to the lots as fronting on streets, they amended their awards by extending the lines to the centre of the street, thus making the street in such cases a part of the award. As the water franchise, which some had in anticipation, it was a purely visionary right on which the Commissioners could not be expected to take action until assuming some tangible form by purchase and improvement. The extent of the area to be assessed was purely within the discretion of the Commissioners, and could not be interfered with. Out of the 3,000 lots taken, he was glad to see so few objections, objections arising out of the common disposition of humanity to get as much as possible when selling, and pay as little as possible when buying, and he, after a careful examination, felt convinced the Commissioners had done their duty faithfully and well, and their report should be confirmed.

The Judge reserved his decision.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.

A Gentleman Attacked and Robbed in Broadway by Six Desperadoes—Capture and Commitment of Two of the Outlaws.

One of the most audacious of recent robberies in this City was perpetrated yesterday afternoon in one of the most public places in the City. Mr. FRANZ RUST, of No. 318 Second-avenue, who was intending to make a deposit at about 1½ o'clock P. M., attempted to enter the banking-house of the New-York Trust Company, at No. 119 Broadway. There is an entry between the outer and inner doors of the bank, and as Mr. RUST stepped into the entry he was preceded by three men, who, pretending to try the inner doors, one said, "They are closed, and we can't go in," and they immediately turned around, facing Mr. RUST. At the same instant three other men appeared at the outer threshold of the bank, and the unfortunate Mr. RUST was hemmed in the narrow entry by six of the most dangerous outlaws in the City. They immediately began pushing and jostling him about, and in the mêlée one of them thrusting his hand into the inner breast pocket of the coat of Mr. RUST, snatched his wallet, containing $2,000, in United States currency. Mr. RUST instantly seized the arm of his despoiler, and shouted lustily for help. The footpads knocked him down, but he speedily regained his feet, and, in the confusion, he saw that the man who had first taken his money had let it fall to the sidewalk, which they had all, meantime, reached in the struggle, and that another of the thieves, snatching it up, had run off with it. All this had happened in a moment of time, and a great crowd having as speedily collected, the desperadoes had fled in different directions as soon as the money had been carried away. But Mr. RUST continuing his outcries, the next instant a person, whom he vaguely describes as a half-grown colored boy, handed him back the wallet, which he said he had picked up in the street, but upon examining it Mr. RUST found that it contained only $1,500, so that $500 were yet missing. Meantime Officers SCHNEIDER and SYMES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who had reached the scene, were scouring the vicinity for persons of suspicious appearance, and in Cedar-street, near Temple, arrested two notorious characters, who, being confronted with Mr. RUST, were immediately identified by him as two of those who had entered the bank entry in advance of him, and one of them, who called himself MARTIN, as the man who had snatched the wallet from his person.

The prisoners being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, gave their names as JAMES F. MARTIN and JOSEPH BATES. The latter was at once recognized as a desperate outlaw, whose real name is JAMES O'HEARN, but who has been known to the Police as "Joe Bates," "Mysterious Jimmy," and "Philadelphia Jim." In MARTIN the Magistrate recognized an outlaw whose real name is JOSEPH BUTTS, whose acquaintance Judge HOGAN made about a year ago under somewhat unfavorable circumstances. Judge HOGAN was riding in a Broadway stage, in which, besides himself, were two ladies, two rough-looking men and one gentleman who sat in a remote corner of the vehicle. Justice HOGAN noticed one of the two men, who proved to be this BUTTS, indecently raising the dress of one of the ladies, and upon expostulating with him, BUTTS turned to his companion, who was the notorious CASEY, since killed in a street brawl, and said: "Hear what this rooster says." Judge HOGAN expostulated with BUTTS upon his conduct toward the ladies, and finally told him that he would have him arrested by the first officer he met. Some time after this, and after the stage had gone two blocks, BUTTS suddenly made a savage assault upon Judge HOGAN, striking him in the face, and was aided in the attack by his companion CASEY. Officer BRITTON, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, coming up, arrested BUTTS, and CASEY, walking away, was followed by Judge HOGAN, who arrested him. At this moment, BUTTS breaking away from BRITTON, rushed upon Judge HOGAN, and striking for his face, the Magistrate caught the finger of the outlaw in his mouth, and bit it severely. Both men were then secured, and were subsequently arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, but no punishment was ever awarded them. Subsequently BUTTS was sent to Cleveland, Ohio, by Superintendent KELSO, for a crime committed there, and has been in the City only for the past week. With his companion BATES he was, yesterday, committed in default of $5,000 for trial.

BRICK BOATMEN AROUSED.

Combination Against the Hudson River Brick-Makers—Opposition to Reduced Rate of Freight.

The members of the Hudson River Brick Boatmen's Association met in large numbers yesterday noon at the Thirteenth-avenue Hotel, foot of Bank-street, Capt. LEWIS BRADBURY presiding. Capt. GROSS said that the brick-makers intended to cut down the rate of freights established at the last meeting on May 24, between New-York and Haverstraw, and that they had done so in some instances. He thought that action should be taken to show that the organization retained its strength and would not submit to any reduction. The Chairman said that it had been proven before the combination was formed, that boatmen could not more than pay the expenses by handling the brick at $1 50. Brick-makers, when brick sold at $4 per thousand, willingly paid $1 for freightage; and now that they are sold at $9 25 they begrudge $1 75, when the price of labor has advanced threefold. Where men could be hired to unload for $1 25 per day, they now charge $4, and the wages of boat-hands had advanced in proportion from $45 to $60.

The following was then offered by Capt. JAS. HART and adopted:

Whereas, On the 24th of May, 1871, a resolution was passed by the Association that no brick should be carried after June 1 for a less rate than $1 75 per thousand from Haverstraw; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Association continue the above rate, and not unload until they are guaranteed $1 75 freightage per thousand.

The boatmen claim that the brick-makers clear over all expenses $1 50 on each thousand brick, and that the boatmen, after the expense of handling the brick is paid, cannot clear more than seventy-five cents, out of which is to be deducted some amount for the wear and tear of vessel, sails, &c., leaving the boatmen but a small balance. The detention of the vessel until a load of brick is sold, which forms a part of their contract, also causes a loss of time and money both to boatmen. There are about 300 schooners and sloops engaged in the business of transporting brick down the Hudson River to this City, the principal portion of the trade being between Newburg and Haverstraw. For freight from Newburg and above the Highlands $2 per thousand is asked, at which the brick-makers demur. About 100,000,000 bricks are annually brought to the City by the vessels employed. If the brick-makers take a firm stand against paying the prices fixed by the boatmen's combination and the latter prove stubborn in resistance, building and labor in the City would be thus materially interfered with. The present society was organized Jan. 12, 1871, and has held six meetings. They will hold their next meeting in August, or sooner, if the brick-makers take any further action in lowering the prices of freight.

Fires in June—Losses, Insurance, &c.

In his monthly report, made yesterday to the Police Commissioners, Fire-Marshal McSPEDON states that in the month of June there were 87 fires, involving a loss of $96,011, of which $9,860 was uninsured. The loss on buildings was $46,175, and on stock, &c., $49,836. The amount of insurance was $902,650, of which $507,300 was on buildings, and $395,350 on stock, &c. The percentage of insured loss to the amount of insurance was 10.63. The number of fires caused by petroleum, kerosene, &c., were 18, or 20.69 per cent. of the total number, while for the previous month they were only 17.88 per cent. of the total number, thus showing an increase of 3 per cent. The loss sustained by these fires was $21,490 against $5,795 for the previous month, being an increase of 370 per cent.; 26.44 per cent. of the total number of fires were caused by the carelessness of occupants and employes in the use of matches, fire, lights, &c.

The Leavy Homicide—Result of the Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner YOUNG in the case of BERNARD LEAVY, who died in Bellevue Hospital on Wednesday last from injuries received during the affray at his house, No. 442 West Forty-first-street, on the previous Sunday night. It will be remembered that the deceased was first assaulted by his wife, ANN, who struck him over the head, and that late at night, a crowd having been collected outside the house by the disturbances within, deceased, who was armed with a shovel and a hatchet, and CHRISTOPHER FARRELL, who was armed with a large knife, ran out to make an attack upon and disperse the crowd, when they were met with a volley of brickbats, and one of the missiles striking LEAVY on the head, fractured his skull. JAMES FARRELL, of No. 440 West Forty-first-street, and JAMES MOORE, of No. 588 West Forty-first-street, were arrested by Capt. CAFFREY, as was also the wife, ANN LEAVY. The evidence taken before the Coroner exonerated the wife from having committed any serious injury, and she was discharged, but there being some doubts as to the innocence of the other two prisoners, a verdict was rendered against them and they were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Bergh's Officers and the Hackmen.

On Friday evening last some amusing incidents occurred among the hackmen, or "night-hawks," and idlers and loafers relative to the "knocking or bursting up of BERGH," as they expressed it. At Union-square a crowd of men were heard discussing the letter of Mayor HALL. During their remarks Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL, the Superintendent of the Society, and an officer came up, and found that a night-hawk had his hack directly in front of the fountain which belongs to Mr. BERGH'S Society. CAMPBELL ordered the driver to move out of the way, so as to enable horses to use the water. As the horses moved one was found very lame, and CAMPBELL then ordered the driver to take the animal home and get another in its place, leaving the hack in charge of a mate. Here a bystander shouted; "Don't do it, he ain't got no right to order you, and he can't arrest you now." CAMPBELL threatened to lock the driver up if he drove the lame horse a yard, and he also said accommodate the evil adviser if he interfered. Cheers were subsequently given for BERGH by several in the crowd. The horse was finally led away, limping badly at every step. A little red-nosed man, who calls himself a "spotter" on the Madison-avenue line of stages, stepped up to Mr. CAMPBELL in the midst of the excitement, saying: "Ah! we will stop your little game. You will get your orders to-morrow from Superintendent KELSO, and then we will defy you to stop our lame horses. I saw KELSO today, and he told me he had fixed it." Mr. CAMPBELL told him he was telling a direct lie, and if he did not clear out he would "spot" him for the night. It is said that many similar scenes have occurred since the publication of Mayor HALL'S letter.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 64 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN. The business will be continued under the firm of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN.

HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of Mr. GEORGE FRITZ. OSCAR STRASBURGER and GEORGE F. PFEIFFER will sign in liquidation.

OSCAR STRASBURGER,
GEORGE FRITZ,
GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

The undersigned have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm name of

STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER,

and will continue the import business of German, French and English toys, fancy goods, &c., &c., AT NO. 394 BROADWAY, as heretofore conducted by the old firm.

OSCAR STRASBURGER,
GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of THOMAS & REILLY, for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business at No. 11 Broad-st.

RONALD THOMAS,
F. A. REILLY.

REFERRING TO OUR LAST CIRCULAR of the 1st of January, 1870, we hereby give notice that, by mutual consent, our firm ceases from this day. We have charged Mr. Emil Querner with the liquidation.

DROEGE & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

MR. THEODORE TIMPSON RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, JAS. F. WHITE and BRYCE GRAY, under same firm name.

JAMES F. WHITE & CO.

S. B. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.

T. B. MUSGRAVE,
S. B. MUSGRAVE,
J. G. MUSGRAVE.

JULY 1, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.

Rare Chance for any one Wishing to step into a Paying and Profitable Business, Established in 1848.

FOR SALE.

One of the largest and most complete Printing offices in the City of Chicago, with a complete Book-bindery attached. Will be sold at a reasonable price, and on the most accommodating terms. Is now doing a large and paying business. Type nearly new, and all the latest styles. Presses are in good order and of the latest patents. Some of them have run less than a year, consisting of 1 Taylor, 32x50 inch, 2 roller, Drum Cylinder; 1 Taylor, 28x42 inch, 4 roller, Drum Cylinder; 1 Taylor, 3 Roller Super Royal Drum Cylinder; 1 Hoe Adams Book Press, 28x42; 1 Gordon Quarto Franklin; 1 Gordon Eighth Franklin; 1 Cap Hand Press; 1 Proof Press; 1 16-horse Steam Engine and Boiler; Heating Apparatus, &c. Everything first-class and in perfect working order. The reputation and standing of the office is second to none in the North-west. Nothing asked for good-will, and business already established.

Reason for Selling.—The proprietors having entered largely into the manufacturing business, wish to devote all their time to that department. For further particulars, address

ROUNDS & KANE,
No. 46 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH CAROLINA LAND AND IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,

under the auspices of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give a series of Concerts, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing Oct. 1, 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable emigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association for homes of Northern and European farmers and others, in the State of South Carolina, and for their transportation thither and support for the first year.

REFERENCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. B. F. Perry, Gov. M. L. Bonham, Gen. Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. James Chestnut, Gen. John S. Preston, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Hon. G. A. Trenholm, Gov. J. L. Manning, Hon. J. B. Campbell.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK CITY.

August Belmont & Co., Bankers; Hon. Charles O'Conor, Counselor at Law; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Counselor at Law; T. A. Hoyt, Esq., President Gold Room; Anderson, Starr & Co., Merchants; Morton, Bliss & Co., Bankers; Hon. John E. Ward, Counselor at Law; Col. Richard Lathers; Hunt, Thompson & Co., Factors; Pettus & Co., Merchants; F. Zogbaum & Fairchild, Merchants.

$500,000 IN GIFTS.

1st Gift, Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., cost to build $250,000, having an annual rental of about $20,000 from Opera-house, stores and halls; the building being about 230 feet by 60, and situated corner of King and Market sts., in the centre of the city, and well known to be the finest building and most valuable property in Charleston, valued at			$250,000
2d Gift—Cash			100,000
3d Gift—Cash			25,000
4th Gift—Cash			10,000
5th Gift—Cash			5,000
25 Gifts—Cash	each	$1,000	25,000
25 Gifts—Cash	each	500	12,500
350 Gifts—Cash	each	100	35,000
250 Gifts—Cash	each	50	12,500
500 Gifts—Cash	each	25	12,500
1,250 Gifts—Cash	each	10	12,500
2,404 Gifts, amount to			$500,000

Gen. M. C. BUTLER,
JOHN CHADWICK, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. GARY.

BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.
COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS OF DRAWING.

Gen. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia; Col. B. H. Rutledge, of South Carolina; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, New-York.

JOHN C. JACOBSOHN, General Agent,
No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

To whom all communications for tickets or agencies in the Northern, Western and Eastern States should be addressed.

Orders strictly confidential.

TICKETS $5 EACH.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS' VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

on MONDAY, July 3, and before taking their semi-annual inventory, will offer their entire stock of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS at a still further reduction in prices.

FINE FRENCH, yard wide, ORGANDIES and JACONETS, in new designs, at 12½c., the best value ever offered.

MARL POPLINS at 15c., reduced from 25c.

MIKADO POPLINS at 18c., reduced from 30c.

GOATS' HAIR POPLINS at 25c., reduced from 50c.

JAPANESE POPLINS at 20c., reduced from 35c.

NEWPORT POPLINS at 25c., reduced from 40c.

ENGLISH MOHAIR POPLINS at 35c., reduced from 50c.

VERY FINE GOATS' HAIR POPLINS at 37½c., reduced from 75c.

FIGURED AND STRIPED GRENADINE BAREGES at 15c., reduced from 25c.

SILK WARP SUMMER POPLINS at 75c., reduced from $1.

GRISAILLE JAPANESE SILKS, in checks and stripes, at 75c. per yard.

An immense stock of CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, fresh goods, from 20c. up, in all shades. LINEN SERGES, a washing material, for sea-side suits, 30c. Also, other lines of more costly goods reduced in proportion, forming the most extraordinary bargains offered in many years.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,

will offer on MONDAY, July 3, in their Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department,

LADIES' TUCKED YOKE CHEMISES, 75c.

LADIES' CAMBRIC CHEMISES, $1.

LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS, 75c.

LADIES' TUCKED YOKE NIGHT DRESSES, $1 50.

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES, $1.

LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.

LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, $4.

LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS, $3 50.

BOYS' LINEN BLOUSES, braided, $1 50 and $1 75.

LINEN DRESSES, handsomely braided, for children from two to five years old, $1 75 to $2 25.

PIQUE DRESSES, braided, for children from two to four years old, $2 and $3.

INFANTS' WARDROBES, COMPLETE.

Infants' Dresses, Slips, Skirts, Cloaks, Lace Caps, Toilet Baskets, &c., &c. Ladies' and Children's Garments of every description made to order.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, July 3, the balance of their stock of SUMMER SILKS at an immense reduction in prices.

250 pieces of LYONS CHECKED SILKS, all colors, at $1 10, reduced from $1 50.

150 pieces of LYONS STRIPED SILKS, all colors, at $1 50, reduced from $1 75.

PLAIN-COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all the choice shades, superior quality, $2 25, former price $2 75.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, $1, former price $1 25.

SATIN-STRIPED SILKS, all colors, $1 25, reduced from $2 50.

Rich BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1 25, worth $1 75.

Also a full assortment of BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all the reputed makes, at equally low prices.

SPECIAL SALE

AT

R. H. MACY'S,

14TH-ST., 13TH-ST., 6TH-AV.,

OF LADIES'

LAWN, LINEN, AND GRASS-CLOTH SUITS.

GREAT SALE OF LADIES' SUITS,

LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SUITS,

AT

MACY'S.

UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.

SUITS AT $1 67.

SUITS AT $1 87.

SUITS AT $1 95.

SUITS AT $2 15.

LESS THAN THE COST OF THE MATERIAL.

THESE GOODS ARE NOW OFFERED AT LESS THAN HALF THE PRICE AT WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN SELLING THROUGH THE SEASON.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

DIAMOND D MOHAIRS.

It is true and not strange that the prominent brands of Alpacas, which have appeared of late years, have lost all their temporary popularity. The reasons are evident: First, the importer relied on a name or ticket to sell the goods, without regard to intrinsic worth; and, second, the various brands (whose name is legion) were wanting in all the qualities that go to make

THE DIAMOND D MOHAIR THE ONLY ALPACA OF WHICH A LADY SHOULD MAKE A DRESS.

The Diamond D Mohairs are made of pure lustre yarns, and always retain their brilliancy and color. They do not crease or wrinkle as common Alpacas do, and are to be had of the leading retailers in the United States.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

during THIS WEEK will make

Great Reductions

in the prices of goods

in ALL the DEPARTMENTS of their

Retail Establishment,

which are COMPLETE and LARGELY SUPPLIED with all the desirable ARTICLES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, offering unusual extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

CUSTOMERS and STRANGERS are respectfully requested to examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR. HAIR.

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR

Can be combed and brushed. Switches, chetlians, &c. Human hair, cheapest in the country. Switches, 30 inches, $1 50 upward; chetlians, $6; curls, $1. Ladies own chignons dressed for 25c.

Depot, No. 352 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

PLAIN PINE-APPLE AND CANTON crapes, black, colored and white, striped and plaid, wash silks. Every variety of goods in our line, also American Indian articles. Catalogues sent per mail. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Nos. 887 and 889 Broadway, corner 19th-st., up-stairs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of June, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH W. STRONG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,

United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER, (separate estate,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the third general meeting of the individual creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1871.

JOHN S. BEECHER,

No. 98 Front street, New-York, Assignee, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 229 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817

WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.......892,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner,

BANKERS,

A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,

announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on

JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,

NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK, LONDON.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.,

will pay the coupons and interest due 1st July, 1871, on the following securities, viz.:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

Dayton and Michigan Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Alleghany Valley Railroad 7 3-10 Mortgage Bonds.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Connecticut Western Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Cleveland and Massillon Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

City of Wheeling, Va., 3 and 6 per cent. Bonds.

Indianapolis Water-works, 8 per cent. Bonds.

Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.

Ross County, Ohio, (principal and interest,) Bonds.

City of Alleghany, Penn., Bonds.

City of Richmond, Ind., Bonds.

City of Terre Haute, Ind., Bonds.

Town of Marietta, Ohio, Bonds.

Sabine County, Kansas, Bonds.

Neosho Falls Township, Kansas, Bonds.

Louisiana National Bank, Dividend 5 per cent., payable 5th July.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, Dividend payable 5th July.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON,	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

BIDS

For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.

The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.

Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.

I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

I. G. KAPPNER,

Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

$500 REWARD.

Lost, Eighty-two United States Coupons, due 1st July, 1871, as follows:

5 coupons of $1 50 each.

23 coupons of $3 each.

13 coupons of $15 each.

41 coupons of $30 each.

Amounting to $1,501 50-100.

The owner will pay the above reward on their being left with the Hanover National Bank, No. 33 Nassau-st.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.

Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.

Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.

Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.

And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
Trustees.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF IOWA,
NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Central Railroad Company of Iowa, will be closed July 7, and remain closed until Aug. 14, 1871, for annual election.

A. L. HATCH,

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871. Transfer Agent.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 28th inst. and reopened on July 8. All assents to the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be on the stock as held at the time the books are closed.

SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman of Committee.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES offer loans on security of bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, in sums from $5,000 to $25,000. No application will be received unless signed by the person who offers himself as bondsman.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES *NOT* REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."

DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.

Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of *Four per cent.*

Drafts on Europe Sold.

TRUSTEES:

ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, JR., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:

MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.

ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.

JOHN R. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.

E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 & 3 Third-av., N. Y., *opposite Cooper Institute.*

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

By direction of the Trustees of this Institution, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after July 19, 1871; ALSO, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum, from accumulated profits, being, together, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum.

Dividends not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1st.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF JULY,—*and not later*,—will be allowed Interest from the 1st of July.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, *President.*

T. W. LILLIE, *Secretary.*

1871.—JULY INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Friday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17.

WM. M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent., upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1871.

The bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on MONDAYS until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

Union Dime Savings Bank,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.

Bank books in English, French and German.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.

THOS. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Trea'r.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest..............$2,789,823 74

Surplus..............202,782 69

Total assets June 1, 1871..............$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest from date of deposit.

Send for circular.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE, FOR A term of years, of property on Broadway, between Liberty and Fulton sts., the building is an elegant one, five stories in height, with basement and sub-basement, about 28x105, is fully rented to good tenants, yielding about forty per cent.; the opportunity of getting such a profitable lease of a prominent building is rare, and is for sale only because the lessee desires to visit Europe. Address R. H., Box No. 3,208 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WITH FURNITURE, No. 78 St. Mark's place; if sold little money is wanted, the balance on mortgage for five years; or would lease it with the furniture for five or ten years; the house is in fine order. Inquire from 11 to 2 o'clock to see the house.

A.—53D-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Four-story high-stoop new well-built medium-sized Nova Scotia-front dwelling; also, a list of 5th and Madison and west-side dwellings for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD, 8TH-AV., AND OTHER west-side property in parcels to suit. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice; title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Several very fine plots of acres, located on Central-avenue, or the Southern Boulevard, for sale. Also, plots of lots, near the Iron Bridge, and Harlem River, at North New-York and Port Morris. Gentlemen's residences, containing from 10 to 100 acres, near the East River, well situated for a large increased value, for sale. Investors may rely upon correct information from this office, upon property in the lower end of the county. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherford Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND
BOSTON R. R. CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD.)
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 5th day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, has been declared from the net profit for the six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here, and at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., of New-York, on and after the 5th of July.

J. H. OGLESBY, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 5, 1871.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1, 1871. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 5.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been this day declared, payable 1st July. The transfer-books will be closed till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free of all tax, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st of July, next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 until July 3.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3, prox.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July prox.

Transfer-books now closed; will reopen July 5.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, BANKERS,
NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3, 1871.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER
ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1 prox.; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING
ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1871.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX
CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of this Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at this office, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP, President.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 3, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on demand.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, June 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable July 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of $3 per share has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July proximo.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 3.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st July, 1871, from the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after maturity by the Gallatin National Bank.

R. T. WILSON & CO., Financial Agents.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—On and after this date, the coupons due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.

JUNE 25, 1871.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on and after July 1.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company due 1st July, 1871, will be paid on and after that date by R. T. WILSON & CO., Financial Agents, No. 44 Broad-st.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company due 1st July, 1871, will be paid on and after that date by the Gallatin National Bank.

R. T. WILSON, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, Tenn., due Monday, July 3, 1871, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 10.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Duluth, due July 1, 1871, will be paid at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., corner Wall and Nassau sts., on and after that date.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on MONDAY, July 3,

at 11 o'clock, at the private residence,

No. 120 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.,

all the handsome furniture contained in said house, comprising in part carved rose-wood and walnut parlor suites, in crimson and green satin and reps; carved rose-wood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, chairs, lounges and easy chairs, fine Gobelin tapestry, engravings, &c., gilt and walnut frame, pier and mantel mirrors, enameled bedroom suites, fine curled hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, large lot of blankets and bed linen, royal Wilton, velvet, English, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, China and glassware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—TO PERSONS REQUIRING horses. To be sold, two pony-built horses, suitable for grocer, butcher or expressman; also, an honest cart horse, suitable for any kind of work; sold for no fault; warranted sound, kind and true; on account of the owner going to the country. Inquire at No. 385 East 10th-st., near Avenue C.

SPEED.—FOR SALE, A FINE TEAM OF black ponies, seven and eight years old, fourteen and a half hands high; long, flowing manes and tails; have been driven by a lady for one years have never been on a track, but can show three minutes, (the mare can show 2:50,) single or double; warranted perfect. Apply at stable, No. 55 1st-st.

A SPLENDID BLACK GELDING for sale by private gentleman; magnificent animal; young, sound; very highly broken; spirited; call and see the handsomest and best-trained horse you ever saw; warranted. No. 110 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE DAPPLE horse and a brown; 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; also, one of the finest brood mares in the State; sold low. Apply at No. 5 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, SIX YEARS old, 15¼ hands; sound and kind; single and double harness. Can be seen at No. 140 West 28th-st., private stable.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE BLACK road horse; sound, kind and fast, with Stivers wagon, separately or together, at a bargain. Apply to owner, No. 210 West 48th-st., Quick's stable.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MARE, FIVE YEARS old, 15½ hands high; a fast traveler; a lady can drive her; warranted in every respect. Can be seen at No. 7 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MOST DESIRABLE BOARD—IN A private mansion, for one or two families; table first-class; location healthy; rooms airy; salt bathing; plenty of shade; no objection to children or nurses. Address Box No. 12 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR AND extension, with or without board; also, a large, comfortable room, with board for two, at $16; No. 241 West 14th-st.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR, will accommodate two gentlemen, with privilege of front parlor; terms reasonable. No. 348 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN an elegant house on Murray Hill, will let a suite of rooms with board or private table; highest reference exchanged. Call at No. 19 East 49th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, N. Y.

C. H. BULL, Proprietor.

IRA M. ELLIS, Manager.

This house, having been thoroughly repaired and enlarged, can furnish good accommodations for City guests. Terms, $2 per day and $10 to $12 per week. A good livery connected with the house. References exchanged.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.

S. H. MOSELEY,

Former partner Brevoort House.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,

West Point, N. Y.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests.

COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

ARE YOU GOING TO SHARON Springs, N. Y.?—If so, stop at the Howland House, which has been enlarged and refurnished this season. Terms, $14 per week or $2 50 per day. Accommodations for fifty guests.

H. E. HOWLAND.

TOWER HILL HOUSE—NARRAGANSETT Heights, Narragansett, R. I. This new and first-class house will open July 3.

A. PARKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING board in the country will find a quiet retreat and home comforts, at reasonable rates, near Fishkill, on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. The location is elevated and healthy, the prospect beautiful, the house commodious and well furnished; stabling if desired. For further particulars address A. DRURY, Moore's Mills, Dutchess County, New-York. References—N. J. Boyce, No. 120 Warren-st., New-York; J. F. Lambert, Register's Office, Brooklyn; J. A. Morrill, Record Officer, Custom-house, New-York.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with pleasant rooms and good country board on a farm about half a mile from the landing. For particulars of situation, &c., inquire of Mr. JOHN JESSION, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, or ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., or by mail of ISAAC S. HALLOCK, Milton, on the Hudson.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasant farm residence near the Hudson, eighty miles from the City; communicating daily by evening boat; house on high ground, well shaded and in the midst of charming scenery; good table and moderate terms; references exchanged. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT MAMARONECK, living on post road, one mile west of the depot, will take a few boarders; have good stabling for horses; house, grounds and garden not surpassed. Apply on the premises, or address Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE MOST DELIGHTFUL place for families or individuals is the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware, Trenton, N. J. Inquire by mail.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.

9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*

10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.

3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.

4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.

5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.

6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.

8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.

10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.

3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.

4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.

4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.

6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VARIOUS makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse, (German Protestant,) who speaks English and French well, to take care of children out of arms in a first-class private family; good City reference. Address S. K., No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY A SITUATION as nurse and companion to an invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping; has been accustomed to family sewing. Call or address MRS. HILL, for three days, No. 237 East 35th-st.; best reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French girl as seamstress, or to take care of children, in a private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 60 West 24th-st., from 12 to 4.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A BOY, FIFTEEN YEARS of age, a place in an office with some good firm or lawyer's office. Address P. J. GAFFNEY, No. 159 West 33d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Last appearance of

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT

as the

MAN O' AIRLIE.

LAST MATINEE

TUESDAY, JULY 4, AT 1½.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.

THEODORE THOMAS

And his unrivaled Orchestra,

THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

FOURTH OF JULY.—PAYN AGAINST WESTON, AT THE RINK. Full military band. Admission 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Harrison-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, July 2, for Newburg at 7:30 and Christopher-st. at 7:45, 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Grassy Point, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 o'clock. Fare 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, July 2, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way; returning, leaves Roslyn 2:30, Glen Cove 3:15. Townsend's Grove at Glenwood free of charge.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steam-boat ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY and Troy at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) connecting on Monday morning at above places with early express trains for the West and North.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, North River, at 9 A. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½ A. M. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, same landings, at 2:20 P. M. and 2:50 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FIRE-WORKS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT retailed at wholesale prices at PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.			"EXTRA" STEAMERS.		
Anglia	Sat.,	July 1	Assyria	Wed.,	July 5
Australia	Sat.,	July 8	Dacian	Wed.,	July 12
Britannia	Sat.,	July 15	Iowa	Wed.,	July 19
Europa	Sat.,	July 22	Ismalia	Wed.,	July 26
India	Sat.,	July 29	Caledonia	Wed.,	Aug. 2

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, July 1.
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	Saturday, July 15.
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, July 29.
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Aug. 12.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,

6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 6

SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau)..July 13

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........July 20

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail July 13, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, July 7

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Thursday, July 27

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS READY in Summer houses, families, &c., for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c. CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of arrangements made with DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., for the production of his LAST NEW DRAMA,

ELFIE,

On MONDAY, July 10,

the manager is reluctantly compelled to announce

THE LAST SIX NIGHTS

OF THE

LONG STRIKE,

which must be withdrawn

IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS POPULARITY.

Monday, July 3. Tuesday, July 4.

Wednesday, July 5. Long Strike. Thursday, July 6.

Friday, July 7. Saturday, July 8.

MONDAY, July 10,

ELFIE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DELMONICO'S. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT.

Every night this week for the last times the new local comedy, DELMONICO'S: OR LARKS UP THE HUDSON, with Miss Davenport, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs Gilbert, James Lewis, W. Davidge, D. H. Harkins, Parkes, and De Vere in the cast.

Next week, a new original American comedy entitled AN ANGEL, and the famous old Olympic mock rehearsal entitled THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN, with a powerful cast, and appropriate scenery, produced expressly for the closing nights of the season.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS,

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

IN THE GREAT IRISH-AMERICAN DRAMA,

UNDER TWO FLAGS,

OR, TRODDEN DOWN.

SPECIAL MATINEE,

TUESDAY, July 4,

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, July 8.

TERRACE GARDEN, JULLIEN'S Concerts, 58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. —TODAY (Sunday) July 2. Admission, 25 cents. AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock; EVENING, 8 o'clock; Jullien's unrivaled Concerts; sacred and patriotic music, &c., &c.; immense programme.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

$23,200.

FIVE DAYS.

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

TUESDAY, 4TH JULY,

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JULY,

THURSDAY, 6TH JULY,

FRIDAY, 7TH JULY,

SATURDAY, 8TH JULY.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1,

AND CONTINUE FIVE DAYS.

FIRST DAY.

JULY THE FOURTH.

FIRST RACE—The Grand National Steeple-chase. For all ages. About three miles. $2,000.

SECOND RACE—Trial Purse. For all ages. Dash of one mile. $600.

THIRD RACE—The Jersey Derby Stakes, $3,050. One and a half miles. Thirty-one entries.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

FIRST RACE—The Hopeful Stakes, $1,400. For two-year-old Colts and Fillies. Half a mile. Eighteen entries.

SECOND RACE—Purse $700. Mile Heats. For all ages.

THIRD RACE—The Monmouth Cup, $2,250. For all ages. Two miles and a half. Fifteen entries.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

FIRST RACE—Selling Race. Purse $600. For all ages. One and a quarter miles.

SECOND RACE—The Monmouth Oaks Stakes, $2,200. For three year old Fillies. One mile and a half. Twenty-four entries.

THIRD RACE—The Long Branch Stakes, $1,700. For all ages. Two miles. Fourteen entries.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

FIRST RACE—The July Stakes, $1,150. Three-quarters of a mile. Thirteen entries.

SECOND RACE—The Americus Club Purse, $2,500. For all ages. Mile heats. Best three in five.

THIRD RACE—The Tweed Purse, $1,000. For beaten horses, all ages. One and a half miles.

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, $800. Two miles; eight hurdles.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000. For all ages. Dash of three miles.

THIRD RACE—The Monmouth Sequel Stakes, $2,350. Two miles. Twenty-seven entries.

Badges, entitling the holder to the Quarter-stretch and Grand Stand; During the Meeting, $12; or for one day, $3.

Entrance to Field, $1; to the Grand Stand, $1 extra.

Pools will be sold every evening at the West End Hotel, and on the Course every day during the races, by UNDERWOOD & McGOWAN.

The floating palaces, *Plymouth Rock* and *Jesse Hoyt*, capable of carrying thousands, will leave Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-street, at stated hours, as advertised.

Passengers will reach the Course in two hours.

The accommodations going to the Course, while there, and returning, will be unequaled.

The *Plymouth Rock* and *Jesse Hoyt* will sell excursion tickets for round trip, (including admission to races,) for $2 50.

WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary,

Long Branch.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Health, comfort and recreation.

SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING:

GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.

An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.

Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.

Tickets for the excursion..........$1

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

GRAND EXCURSION, 4TH JULY.

The new and magnificent steamer STATE OF NEW-YORK, of 2,000 tons burden, will make an excursion to WEST POINT, leaving the Company's pier, No. 24 East River, Peck-slip, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 34th-st., North River, at 10 A. M., returning in time to witness the display of fire-works in the City. This steamer has spacious saloons and fine state-room accommodations. A band of music will accompany the excursion. Perfect order will be preserved. Fare for the excursion $1 50. Tickets for sale at the office on the Pier, No. 24 East River, and state-rooms secured.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Agents,

No. 112 South-st.

GRAND EXCURSION.—SPECIAL TRAIN TO THE RAMAPO MOUNTAINS,

At Alturas, Rockland County.

The Glorious Fourth in the country. One hour's ride on Erie's splendid cars. Fresh mountain air; spacious dancing pavilion. Fine collation. Oratory, music, dancing and poetry. Prof. Nosher's celebrated brass and string band in attendance. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st., Erie Railway, at 9 A. M. sharp.

Tickets for the round trip, 50 cents each. May be had at office of Saratoga Crystal Spring; Wood's Museum, Broadway; D. M. Griffin's, No. 80 Cedar-st.; Mrs. Trumbull's, No. 376 Bowery; Freese's Commercial Hotel, No. 17 Park-row; Henry Smith's fruit-store, 28th-st. and 4th-av.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The new and splendid steam-boat AMERICUS leaves 37th-st., East River, 9 o'clock; Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., 9:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:45; 34th-st., North River, 10:15; Christopher-st., North River, 10:30; Pier No. 4, North River, 10:45, on a grand patriotic excursion, passing through the Narrows and in view of all the national fortifications in the Lower Bay. Starr's celebrated Brass and Cotillion Band on board. Fare $1. Refreshments of all kinds.

GRAND FOURTH JULY EXCURSION to Rockaway Beach.—The fast and beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves 37th-st., East River, 10:45 A. M., Pier No. 37 foot Market-st., East River, 11 A. M.; Martin's Stores dock, Brooklyn, 11:15; Barclay-st., North River, 11:15. Sufficient time at Rockaway will be allowed for the excursionist to take a surf bath and visit the principal hotels. A good brass and quadrille band on board; also refreshments of all kinds. Fare $1.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TO Glen Cove and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood.

The favorite steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) at 9 A. M.; 37th-st., East River, 9:15.

Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.; Glen Cove, 4.

Fare, [illegible]

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION up the Hudson to Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, (Iona Island) and Yonkers. The only boat that will land passengers on the pleasant island on the Hudson, Iona. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30 and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated Band will accompany the trip.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON.—Morning line to Peekskill.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15; Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURG.—The splendid saloon steamer SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHARLES POST, will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) at 8 o'clock A. M.; West 10th-st., North River, 8:15; 34th-st., North River, 8:30. Returning, will leave Newburg 2:30; West Point, 3 P. M. Fare for the excursion, $1 50. Music and refreshments on board.

EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven, returning at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare each way $1 25; no charge for berths.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

The MARY POWELL will make a trip down the Bay and around Staten Island from 34th-st. at 10:30, and Vestry-st. at 11.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 1, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

EXCURSION, FOURTH OF JULY.—New Steam-boats PLEASANT VALLEY and FORT LEE will leave Spring-st. for Fort Lee at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 5, 6, 7 P. M., landing both ways at 34th-st. 25 cents, round trip.

FOURTH OF JULY—EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY AND AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The steam-boat THOS. POWELL will leave Pier No. 43 foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8:30 o'clock.

CROWDING THE POOR.

Appalling Pictures of Tenement-House Life.

Human Beings Packed Together Like Sardines.

A Tour Through the Lower Wards—Description of "Mulberry Hall," "Gotham Court" and "Burk's Barracks"—The Nurseries of Pestilence and Crime.

To be poor enough to live day by day, or not beyond the week, is a painful, anxious drudgery. To be moderately poor is monotonous discomfort. To be poor—miserably poor, is wretched hopelessness. Thousands are moderately comfortable, tens of thousands are in limited indigence, scores of thousands are in abject poverty—of the latter class this article will treat. Their number is thousands upon thousands. They live in cellars, attics and huts. Cleanliness is unknown to them. Filth is alway their surrounding. Disease hovers about their pathway, and death haunts every hour.

New-York City has become the "almshouse for the poor of all nations." The tenement-house and cellar population exceed a half million. Every year there is a tremendous and alarming increase. Some undefined and apparently irresistible attraction seems to possess the foreign mind, and pictures New-York City as the goal of wealth and comfort. Nearly 200,000 of the emigrants that arrived last year were mostly of the helpless class—women and children, who have no occupation. Even the vagrant and neglected children now in the City, if placed in double file, three feet apart, would make a procession eight miles long. As before stated, these, as well as other facts, may not be believed, and they cannot be realized by the readers of these lines, but those who choose to see and know can be satisfied at any of the mission-houses and Police Stations.

In the lower Wards of the City the packing of men, women and children of all grades, colors and nationalities in promiscuous chaos is fearful beyond all description. In the Fourth Ward, on one small lot, 240 by 150 feet, are twenty tenement-houses, 111 families, 600 persons, five stables, a soap and candle factory, and a tan-yard. This is a larger number of human beings than can be found on any block on upper Fifth or Madison avenues, where some of these tenement-house owners reside!

In the same Ward, on one block, are 69 old and rickety buildings, occupied by 418 families, of which 2 are Welsh, 7 Portuguese, 19 English, 10 American, 12 French, 39 colored, 186 Italians, 189 Polish, 218 German, and 848 Irish. In one block of buildings owned or controlled by the same parties, are over 3,000 persons. Several tenement-houses [illegible],000. These are huddled together in filthy, unventilated rooms, for which they pay extortionate prices and suffer untold miseries in body and mind.

INTO THE DEPTHS.

Facts do not lie. The circumstances upon which this article is based are not gleaned by careless hearsay. The special service reporters of the TIMES, accompanied by Police detectives, have visited every locality herein mentioned. They have discovered the most dreadful condition of affairs. The depravity, vice, suffering, disease, and oppression that exist are almost incredible. The sanitary condition of some of the streets, tenements, closets and sewers is vile beyond all execration. The brutal, greedy and merciless policy of the landlords is too base to be told in words. The latter are responsible for the bulk of the evil. The Police, as a general thing, do their duty in reporting all nuisances and arresting all offenders, as far as their authority extends. But the responsible authorities have an awful guilt in ignoring such abuses.

ROAMING AMONG THE DENS.

A number of the Sixth Ward tenements were visited by a TIMES reporter, accompanied by Special Officer FRANK CADDELL. The first house was at No. 38 Baxter-street. A front and rear building occupy the lot, and may be taken as a fair sample of many others near by. It is owned by a wealthy person who does business in a street adjacent. It is six stories in height above the basement. There are two sets of rooms on each floor in the rear building. One of these opens on the court-yard, a paved space about sixteen feet in width. The other backs against the rear wall of a building on the other street, and has neither light nor ventilation. The basement is occupied by a colored man and two white women. The front apartment is about 12 by 10, and the rear one 10 by 6. The floors are well worn and the walls cracked and dingy. The inmates maintained considerable cleanliness, but the accumulation of dust, dirt and moisture from the cracks and crannies of the building itself, and from the stuff that was surreptitiously thrown down from the windows above, forbade the possibility of much neatness. A narrow, dark and dirty hallway intervenes between similar rooms on the other side. The rent for each side of this floor is $10 per month.

Up a dark, black, greasy and creaking stairway, we climb to the second floor. A knock on the door brings an answer in the person and language of an Italian. We peer in upon a brood of children, a cat, a dog, a monkey, a hand-organ, a cooking-stove upon which some greasy soup is sputtering and boiling, a black table, three broken chairs, chipped crockery, some faded pictures and other miserable articles. The back room is so dark that nothing is visible until we enter. Then appear three cots and straw beds, two of which are empty, while the other is occupied by a man buried in slumber, and snoring so loud as to awaken responses from the monkey without. We learn that nine persons lodge here. The rent per month is $14. The other room, on the opposite side of the hall, is about the same. The rooms on the next floor rent for $12 each. Those on the next floor rent for $11 each; the next for $10 each, and seventh floor for $9 each: total, $140 per month. With the exception of those on basement floor, all the inmates are Italians. All of them have lodgers, sometimes as many as eleven, male and female, who are in one of these same rooms. There are scarcely less than 100 persons sheltered under this roof. The front building is larger. The stores upon the first floor rent for $60 each per month. The rooms on the second floor are similar to those just described in the rear premises. Two on the second floor rent for $14 each; the next floor for $13 each; the next for $12 each; the next for $11 each; the next for $10 50 each; the next for $10 each, and the last for $8 50 each; total, $158. These figures are given by the tenants, and if correct, show that these two wretched houses bring an income of $242 per month, or nearly $3,000 per year. Water is upon each landing and gas in each room, but the latter is only turned on one hour each night, and gives but a sickly light. In the court-yard is a large vault filled with rubbish and garbage, which is cleaned out when full. The privies are also here, and although in a tolerable condition, occasionally send out horrible stenches, proving that if they do have sewer connection, they are by no means in perfect order. This is called one of the ordinarily clean houses. What the health rate may be there can be imagined from the number of children who are found with pale and weakly faces, pitted with sores and scars. Sunlight can not warm the interior, which is damp and noisome. Even on the clear day that we visited it, the air was rank, sour and chilly. When the hottest weather comes the suffering must be intense, and the peril to health proportionately great.

HIVES OF MISERY.

The next locality examined was Nos. 33, 35, 37 and 39 in the same street. It is a miserable shell, of perhaps 100 feet front, thirty feet depth and two stories high. The roof and floors have sagged down some five feet from the level; the shingles are split and rotten, and admit the rain like a basket; all the timbers are badly decayed, and tremble to the footsteps upon the floors. The three dance-halls that it is divided into pay about $100. In the rear of this lot is another building, of nearly the same length and size, and in no better condition. It is occupied by rag-pickers and scavengers whose entire rental amounts to about $60 per month. Access is gained by an outer gallery and staircase of rotten boards, that have but lately been patched. The yards between the buildings are open, and littered with all manner of filth. Six goats roam here at will, and four besotted women lay helpless in the dirt. Children of various ages and in all stages of nastiness were numerous, some crying, others shouting, fighting or cursing. These shells, which are absolutely worthless except for firewood, and require no repairs, bring a rental of about $2,000 per year.

In New Worth-street, between the Bowery and Baxter-street, is a mass of filth, twice previously described in the TIMES. The pools of stagnant water, decaying garbage, manure and other horrible stuff remains there yet to fester in the scorching sun of the coming dog days, and evolve pestilential odors. No. 11 is an old rickety wooden edifice unfit for the habitation of a decent beast. The first floor is let to a woman, who keeps female lodgers in bunks fitted up against the wall, and a crockery-store in the front half. The rent is $15 per month. The second floor is reached by a stairway scarcely wide enough for human feet so stand upon. The walls are cracked and the windows and corners sprung out of joint, giving free access to wind and storm. The rental here is $12 per month. The third floor is occupied as an Italian school, and rents for $9 per month. The entire rookery, which is almost too rotten to burn, brings an annual income of about $500. It never receives any repairs.

"MULBERRY HALL."

Just around the corner is Nos. 7 and 9 Mulberry-street. An immense tenement, six stories in height, occupies the front of the lot, and contains about fifty families. It is in as decent condition as most of that class of buildings are. The rear of the same lot is covered by a huge wooden structure, which was anciently a Quaker meeting-house, then a Dutch church, and finally converted into a tenement. There are some forty families there. There is water upon each landing up to the third floor. The halls are dark, damp and illy ventilated. The rooms are as dark and dingy; the ceilings are low, and some of the interior rooms are shut out from air or light, even at midday. The rent varies from $6 to $14 per month. The front and rear buildings must yield an annual rental of $20,000. Between the two houses is a court not over twenty feet in width, spanned by wooden bridges. The closets are in this space, and exude a foul stench. An alleyway runs from the south side, and terminates abruptly at a door, which opens to another alley full six feet lower down, and below the level of the tenants' windows. A wall rises to the level of this door-sill, but there is nothing to indicate that steps were ever there. What use that door can be put to, unless it were as a man-trap for desperate wretches to lead strangers through, preliminary to robbery or other outrage, one can scarcely imagine. It certainly appears suspicious, to say the least. The Police say this is a rendezvous for the vilest characters. Although many of the tenants are honest laborers, the street tramps and drunkards slink in the hallways, especially at night, and sleep upon the floors. Two besotted cases were there when we entered; both were beastly drunk, and lay with their persons exposed, their rags and tatters being covered with vermin, and dabbled in their own vomit.

A BEAUTIFUL CASTAWAY.

As we passed up the stairway we met a fair young girl poorly clothed and haggard from debauchery. Her long, flowing, flaxen hair, blue eyes, fine white teeth, good features, and slender, graceful figure looked strangely out of place amid such surroundings. The detective suddenly grasped her arm. She stopped and turned toward us with a startled expression. "What have I done? Do you want me?" she gasped. "No, MAG. But what are you doing here? Do you live here now?" he asked. "No, Sir. I only stayed here this morning. I dont *live* anywhere. I only *stay*, you know. I was out all night, and Mrs. —, upstairs, let me lay on the straw for a little sleep," she answered. "Why don't you go home, MAG? What are you knocking around such a place for? You are a decent-looking girl. Can't you get work and earn your living?" "Home!" she almost screamed. "Home! I did know what that was once. But now, *now*—pshaw, what's the use? Let me go, please!"

There was a wild light in her eye, and a tone to her voice, and a tremor in her features, that rooted us to the spot and brought tears to our eyes.

"Work—didn't I try to work, and didn't they find out what happened me, and wasn't I called a —, and discharged from every place. No one would give me a chance, and when I first went home didn't my uncle tell me to clear out and go to —! and that's the only place I can go to!" she continued with a half-hysterical laugh. "Never mind, MAG; be an honest girl and do the best you can," said the officer, and she disappeared down the stairs with a bound.

An old woman was leaning over the banisters, and had overheard our conversation. She turned toward us as we reached the next landing, and said: "That was a good nice girl once. But she came here from the country for work, and she was looking for lodgings at night, when two men told her to come in here and they would show her a cheap boarding-house. When she got in a dark place they knocked her down. She couldn't make much noise, and ye can guess the rest yourselves, Sirs. Those two divils left her most dead faint, and since then she's gone from bad to worse." "Can this be true?" we asked. "True! Why, you needn't wonder at any kind of deviltry that happens in these places. If you traveled around this Ward much you'd hear a great many stranger stories!" replied the officer.

PESTILENCE AND FIRE.

We passed through the upper part of the building, and saw many of the rooms. One of these was a model of neatness. A widow with two young orphan lads occupied it. Most of the others were not only untidy, but worse than dirty. The ubiquitous black bottle was noticed in nearly every case, and the strong fumes of whisky came from many mouths. As we reached the ground floor, a burly form emerged from one of the side rooms, and a loud voice, with a strong Irish accent, called out: "Doctor, if you are the Board of Health, just come in here and smell this nuisance. It turns our stomachs all the day. My man couldn't eat a bite for it this morning. We'll have the plague, sure, if you don't shop them divils upsthairs from throwing down such a mess."

We looked out of the window upon a vacant lot fenced in from New Worth-street. The *débris* of some former building was scattered over the ground, and the places under the upper windows were covered with filthy piles of garbage, ashes, excrement, and all sorts of nastiness, from which arose a most disgusting and sickening odor. In the rear of this great tenement is an extensive, steam saw and planing mill. Should a fire occur, it is difficult to see how any of the inmates could escape. The building itself is of highly-inflammable material, and the surroundings are scarcely better.

Throughout Mulberry and Baxter streets the danger of a great conflagration is ever imminent. The rear yards are filled with shanties of the most combustible nature, over which the flames when once started would leap almost with the wind. There is here and there a fire-escape, but even these in many cases would be entirely useless, being in the rear, where all the smoke and fire would concentrate, and no creature could live one minute.

"GOTHAM COURT."

The old tenement at Nos. 36 and 38 Cherry-street, known as "Gotham Court," was recently condemned by the Board of Health. It was in a most horrible condition. The edifice—it seems more like a charnel-house—occupies two lots of ground, about 20 feet front by 200 feet deep, and is five stories in height. A court twelve feet wide bounds it on either side, and affords means of ingress and egress. No. 34, adjoining, is a similar building, and like No. 48 on the other side, seems to be as filthy and unhealthy, although they have thus far escaped the ban of the Health Officers. In the condemned building are nearly 200 families and 700 souls. The sunlight may briefly warm the window-panes, but never can penetrate their rooms, which are dark and noisome in the extreme. The walls in some places are covered with a green slimy sweat. The very boards appear to be saturated with the foul vapors which arise from the cellar, and are condensed from basement to roof. In the cellar is an open sewer, the surface of which is level with the floor. A board bridge, slimy, rotten and black, spans its length. Occasionally it overflows, and all the floor is flooded. Its pestiferous liquid, made up from a thousand and one nauseous ingredients, emitted a horrible odor. Open gratings in the court pavement exude this smell, which occasionally, on damp mornings and evenings, is a visible mist. This is diffused through the atmosphere above, and all those 700 lungs soak it in like so many sponges. They claim that there is no disease now. But should an epidemic or infection start, it is difficult to see how any one could escape death. Usually the court was full of children, playing. They were dirty and pale, without a blush of health which pure air and bright sunlight are sure to give to youth. Not a sparkling eye was seen nor a buoyant, merry laugh was heard among all their number. The Police state that other places in the vicinity are even worse, and that between sunset and sunrise the stench there is most horrible. If the wakeful watchmen experience this, what awful poison must be distilled through the sleepers' bodies!

MORE HORRIBLE SIGHTS.

In the Third Ward are many similar horrors. In company with Officers FAY and SAXTON, we visited the places along Greenwich and Washington streets. At No. 26 of the latter street are double front and rear tenements, six stories in height. Between them is a narrow paved yard, perhaps fifteen feet in width, containing the out-houses, which apparently have no sewer connection, and were choked with all sorts of nastiness. The cellars in the front contained stagnant water eighteen inches deep, and covered with a putrid green and yellow scum. Boards and planks were floating upon the surface. The stench from this was awful beyond the measure of language. It is said that there are more than 200 persons living in the building, and the entire annual rental amounts to $9,000. The halls and rooms are dark, dingy and poorly ventilated.

But worse than all other places that we saw was an immense brick block, seven stories high, about 100 feet fronting on Washington and West streets, and about 200 feet along Morris-street. It is called "Burk's Barracks" by the tenants. There are several separate buildings, but all are said to be owned by one party. A narrow court, perhaps fifteen feet wide, is in the rear. This space contains about 100 privies, all of which are said to be in the same condition as those that were opened to us. The vault seemed choked with stuff nearly to the seat, and the seats, floors, and even the paving-stones, were either piled up or besmeared with excrement and reeking with vile liquids. The stench was so horrid that we turned away faint with nausea. While we were there some beastly mortal threw a newspaper bundle of unmentionable stuff from the upper story; other vicious rascals dropped chips and cinders upon us. There are said to be over three thousand persons living in that huge building, which covers about an acre of space. The pestilential odors from those excrescent heaps are breathed night and day by all that number of people, whose lungs, like a sponge, must soak in those poisonous vapors. The rooms are small, dark and badly ventilated, and exorbitant rents are asked. The annual income to the owners is said to be $60,000. Should a fire gain any headway there, the narrow court would serve as a funnel through which all the flames would be sucked, and the space where the fire-escapes are would be a fiery furnace and funeral pile to every living thing within its reach. The tide-water is said to flood the basements, and causes another horrid nuisance.

FILTHY STREETS.

Washington-street, from Rector to the Battery, is in a dreadful condition. There are sunken places and holes from six to twenty inches deep. Some of the culverts seem choked, and the contents of the sewers are thrown back upon the street. Garbage, ashes, tins, boots and all sorts of refuse are strewn promiscuously along, causing sights and smells most revolting. Greenwich-street is scarcely better. The Police authorities declare that they have reported the matter time and again without visible effect.

DYING BY INCHES.

In the attic of No. 73 Washington-street, a woman recently died from drunkenness. Sergts. FITZGERALD and BROOKE had the body removed to the Morgue, and the four orphans to the Randall's Island Home. It was ascertained that she had been paying $5 per month for her room—a space not more than ten feet square, under the roof, and with neither light nor ventilation, except what came through the holes and crevices. When the sun beat down, the place was almost like an oven. Even the stout policemen who went there were almost suffocated. Vermin and rats overrun the building, which was crowded with tenants.

Another tenement, known as "Burk's Building," stands on the corner of Rector and Washington streets, is seven stories high, and contains about 200 persons. The air within was stifling, and apparently was tainted with sewer vapors. Excavations are being made in the adjoining lot for another similar house, owned by the same parties. Along both Greenwich and Washington streets are many smaller tenements, which are in a most execrable condition.

The perils of fire and pestilence are most startling to contemplate. If either should obtain any force in a start the probable result would be appalling. The same may be feared of the localities in the Second and Fourth Wards, as well as along the eastern and upper Wards. The fact is that "Gotham Court," recently ordered by the Board of Health to be vacated as unfit for human habitation, was not the worst or only sample of the kind. Indeed, some of the instances herein enumerated are far worse.

WHO ARE THE OWNERS?

It is a curious fact in this connection that the utmost difficulty is experienced in ascertaining who are the owners of these rookeries. "Man's inhumanity to man" cannot have a more apt and extreme illustration than in these tenement sepulchres of living, dying souls, whose hard-forced rent swells the pockets of pampered proprietors, who, in some cases, live upon the fat of the land, dress in purple and fine linen, roll in wealth and daze the idle eyes at watering-places and other fashionable resorts. Some of them have shame, and others are brazen and defiant. Three principal ones made a grand display at Newport last Summer. Several now flash and dash at Long Branch. One has been the leading lady of fashion at Saratoga Springs. Others have not only gorgeous City mansions, but elegant country villas in suburban towns. Not a few are either attendants or members and officers of churches, Sunday-schools, and charitable institutions. It is rarely, if ever, that they go near these awful abodes of human misery, over which they place cruel, relentless hirelings to collect the rent, and maintain the oppression to the very utmost progressive limit. The farther this subject is examined into the more horrible is the conclusion.

BASE-BALL.

Mutual vs. Atlantic—A Spirited Game.

About 300 spectators were present at the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, to witness the first game this season between the "Mutual-Atlantic combination nine" and the new Atlantic nine. The contest proved to be quite a close one after the fifth inning. PEARCE was absent on account of the death of his mother, SMITH playing second base and HIGHAM short stop. The game opened with a score of 5 to 2 in favor of the Mutuals, the close of the third inning, however, stood at 8 to 6 only in favor of the Mutuals, and in the following six innings the Mutuals only added 2 runs to their score, the Atlantics scoring 4. This left the totals at the close of the ninth inning at 10 to 10, and another inning had to be played. In the last inning the Mutuals scored 2 runs after whitewashing their opponents, and finally came in the victors by a score of 12 to 10. The game was played in quite the old social spirit, and both nines enjoyed the contest hugely. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
McDonald, c. f.	2	2	2	0	Higham, s. s.	1	1	5	2
Remsen, l. f.	2	3	5	0	Smith, 2d b.	2	1	4	0
Hall, s. s.	2	1	1	3	Start, 1st b.	1	1	6	0
Dehiman, 1st b.	0	1	11	1	Hatfield, l. f.	3	3	0	0
Boyd, c.	1	0	3	1	Ferguson, 3d b.	3	1	1	1
Malone, p.	1	1	0	1	Mills, c.	1	2	13	0
Kenney, r. f.	0	1	3	0	Eggler, c. f.	1	3	0	0
Carney, 2d b.	0	[illegible]	2	3	Wolters, p.	0	1	0	1
Clinton, 3d b.	1	0	3	2	Patterson, r. f.	0	2	1	0
Total	10	9	30	11	Total	12	15	30	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Atlantic	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0—10
Mutual	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2—12

Umpire—Mr. FISH, Star Club.
Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

On Monday the Mutuals play the Haymakers at Troy, and on Tuesday the Eckfords on the Union Grounds.

Star vs. Active.

These Brooklyn and Newark clubs played their first match together yesterday, on the grounds of the Active Club at Newark. The ball-field is situated near the East Jersey-street Depot. The ground is rough, and the crowd stood so near the players as to materially interfere with the play of the two nines. The contest was one-sided from the commencement, the Stars opening with a lead of 6 to 0, the score at the close of the third innings being 16 to 0. The Actives played very poorly in the field, no less than thirty-one fielding errors being charged to them, while the Stars played a fine fielding game, and handled the ash in lively style. The ball was an elastic one, and hence the large score. Of the play on the occasion, the first-base players on both sides bore off the palm in the field, and DOLLARD and TERRELL at the bat. The following is the score:

ACTIVE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	STAR.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Terrell, r. f.	2	3	0	0	Rogers, l. f.	5	6	3	0
Madison, c.	0	0	6	2	Worth, c. f.	6	2	1	0
Ketcham, 1st b.	0	0	10	0	Dollard, 2d b.	6	7	4	2
Phoenix, p.	0	1	0	5	Clyne, 3d b.	4	2	1	1
Ehlers, c. f.	0	0	2	0	Breen, 1st b.	4	4	11	0
Mulharin, 3d b.	1	0	2	3	Price, r. f.	6	5	1	0
Hayes, s. s.	0	0	1	3	Jackson, s. s.	5	3	0	3
Pettit, 2d b.	0	1	5	0	Cummings, p.	5	3	1	3
Godber, l. f.	1	1	1	0	Barlow, c.	4	3	5	2
Total	4	6	27	13	Total	45	35	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Active	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0—4
Star	6	10	0	0	6	1	0	21	1—45

Umpire—Mr. THORNE, of the Amateur Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Active, 2 times; Star, 22 times.
Runs Earned—Active, 1; Star, 9.
Total Fielding Errors—Active, 31; Star, 11.

The Stars go to Middletown, Conn., on the Fourth of July to play the Mansfields.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, defeated the Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, yesterday, by 20 to 3. The Athletics excelled at the bat and in the field, though the visitors batted well and at times fielded finely.

The Rose Hill Base-ball Club, of St. John's College, defeated the Mansfield Club, the champions of Connecticut, at Middletown, Conn., yesterday, by a score of 19 to 13.

Accidents and Inquests.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of ROSE MCCORMICK, who was accidentally run over on Thursday by a butcher cart at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue.

WILLIAM BOLLES, three years of age, yesterday afternoon, fell from a second floor window of No. 12 East Twenty-seventh-street, and fractured his skull.

LOUIS DAUN, yesterday morning, fell from a fourth floor window of No. 339 East Twenty-fifth-street, and fractured his left leg.

ARTHUR STOCK, aged twenty-four years, yesterday fell dead in the restaurant, No. 1 William-street, where he was employed as a waiter.

FRANK KRAMER, yesterday, fell through the hatchway of No. 38 Maiden-lane, from the third to the first floor, and fracturing his skull, was taken to the Park Hospital in a dying condition. He was employed as a clerk on the premises, and was formerly a resident of Allentown, Penn.

Doings of Criminals.

JOSEPH P. LEVY was arrested, yesterday, by Deputy Marshal PURVIS, on a charge of smuggling $2,500 worth of lace. He was held for examination by Commissioner DAVENPORT.

MARTIN TAYLOR and THOMAS DE RAY having been found in the basement of No. 432 Broome-street, the door of which had been broken open, were committed yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of burglary.

JOHN VELLY, aged fifteen years, was yesterday committed by Justice BIXBY in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing a watch and gold chain and $19 in money, from a drawer in the butcher shop of JOHN D. MAHON, at No. 841 Third-avenue.

Some adventurous burglars, who had learned that the house was empty, attempted to enter the residence of the late Dr. JAMES J. CONNOLLY, at No. 143 West Eleventh-street, Friday night, but, after succeeding in partially prying open the back basement-door, abandoned the enterprise.

Yesterday morning, an officer of the Twelfth Precinct heard cries of "murder" in a house in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue, occupied by THOMAS GENT. The officer effected an entrance to the house through a window, and he found Mrs. GENT lying on the floor insensible from several wounds, inflicted, it is alleged, by her husband with a large pocket knife. The husband was arrested and taken to the Harlem Police Court yesterday and held for examination.

Trotting at Fleetwood and Prospect Parks.

There was trotting at both Fleetwood and Prospect Parks, yesterday, and, although there was good sport, the attendance was not large at either place.

The first race at Fleetwood was between A. PATTERSON'S *Lady Taggart* and W. E. WEEKS' *Eight Bells*. *Eight Bells* was the favorite, and after a sharp struggle won the third, fourth and fifth heats, thus securing the race and the $1,000.

The second event at Fleetwood was for a stake of $150, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The contestants were J. SILLICK'S *Nellie Grey* and P. MALLON'S *Lady Homer*. After a sharp struggle, *Nellie Grey* won the first heat, but lost the second. A change of tactics seemed to be required, so MURPHY was put in behind her, and evinced his skill in driving by landing her over the score a winner in the next two heats.

The first race at Prospect Park was a sweepstakes of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The starters were S. S. SAMMIS' *Flatbush Maid* and DELL SAMMIS' *Lady Sherman*. In the pools the odds were laid at two to one against the *Maid*, but after losing the first heat, she won three in succession.

The final event of the day at Prospect Park was a match for $400, mile and repeat, in harness. The entries were J. J. WHEELER'S s. g. *Jim* and J. JOHNSON'S br. s. *Mack*. *Jim* was the favorite, and putting his best foot foremost, won in two straight heats.

Yesterday's Departures for Europe.

There were a large number of departures for Europe, yesterday. Among the steamers which sailed from here were the *Anglia*, for Glasgow, *Main*, for Bremen, and *Atlantic* and *City of New-York*, for Liverpool. The *Main* carried among its passengers ADRIAN MAZEL, Minister of the Netherlands to the United States, and Mr. GEORGE W. SMALLEY. Gen. H. B. CLITZ, United States Army, went by the *Atlantic*. WILFRED BROUGHAM, Esq., nephew of the late Lord BROUGHAM; Dr. EDWARD JESSUP, of Brooklyn; Prof. J. R. LOOMIS, of Harrisburg University; Dr. JOHN SMYLES, of Rochester, N. Y.; GEORGE MITCHELL, of the Seventy-ninth New-York Highland Regiment, left in the *Anglia*.

Fracas Between Car Conductors—Attack with a Dumb-Bell.

On Friday night JAMES GROVE and GEO. H. WARD, ex-car conductors on the Broadway line, in returning from a picnic called upon Mrs. MARY E. HOWARD, of No. 967 Third-avenue, with whom they used to board. Both were under the influence of liquor, and MOSES PERKINS and ALEXANDER IVER, car conductors on the Third-avenue line, and both boarders in the house, attempted to eject GROVE and WARD. A struggle ensued between the parties, during which IVER struck WARD on the head with a dumb-bell, felling him to the floor and inflicting a severe wound. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. IVER was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where Justice BIXBY committed him to await the result of WARD'S injuries.

Sad Death from Intoxication.

ANNIE MCKAY, aged twenty-three years, lived with her mother in a room in the tenement No. 549 First-avenue. Friday afternoon both were seen to be grossly intoxicated, but as they were within their own room, and were not disorderly to the extent of disturbing the peace of the neighborhood, no attention was paid to them. Yesterday afternoon an offensive odor coming from the room, the door was opened by some of the inmates of the house, when a horrible scene was presented. The daughter lay upon the floor, dead, bloated, decomposed, and beside the body of her child lay the mother in the stupor of intoxication. The case had the usual ending. The Police were called, the Coroner notified, and an inquest will be held.

Assault on a Private Watchman.

On Friday evening a desperate affray occurred in Ann-street, between a private watchman named MCCAFFREY and a cartman named HENRY BOWEN. Both men were employed by Messrs. RILEY & Co., corner of Ann and William streets. The latter wished to drive in the yard, but MCCAFFREY prevented him, and, as is alleged, threatened him with a club. BOWEN seized a cart rung and dealt a quick blow. MCCAFFREY fell to the pavement, and Officer MAUD, hearing the noise, came to the scene and arrested BOWEN. Yesterday the case came before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, who held the accused to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

Fatal Accident on Board a Yacht.

Yesterday afternoon, when the steam-yacht *Vermiland*, owned by Mr. DELAMATER, was coming out of Erie Basin, having her owner on board, she ran against a hawser stretched across the slip, carrying away her flag-staff and breaking the hawser, the end of which flying back struck HENRY SCHULTZ, one of the hands on board the yacht, in the face, killing him instantly. The remains of deceased, who was a married man, thirty-eight years of age, who lived at Bergen, N. J., were taken to the Morgue to await an inquest.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. A. BIERSTADT, the artist, leaves for California in a few days to complete his studies of the scenery in the vicinity of the Yosemite Valley and Lower California. Mr. BIERSTADT'S absence will not be prolonged over six weeks, as his engagement as a member of the Reception Committee of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, of Russia, will require his presence in New-York in August.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth-street, this morning; for the repose of the soul of the late Don JOSE MORALES LEMUS, Chargé d'Affaires of the Cuban Republic. Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN officiated, with Father EUGENE as deacon and Father BOHLER as subdeacon. The music for the occasion was MOZART'S "Grand Requiem," which was rendered in a most effective manner by the organ and choir, together with a full orchestra, under the leadership of H. B. DANFORTH, the organist, assisted by EMILE AGRAMONTE, a friend of the deceased.

Several prominent members of the East Side Association, and some philanthropic gentlemen living at Yorkville, have established a homeopathic dispensary for the benefit of the poor in their neighborhood. They elected the following officers on Friday evening last: President, John H. Browning; Treasurer, Jacob Dunn; Secretary, Samuel Thomson; Medical Director, Benjamin Wilson, M. D.

The Novelty Iron works will be sold by auction on Thursday next, by order of Mr. JOHN S. SCHULTZ, receiver. Messrs. FAIRCHILD & WILSON, auctioneers, of No. 9 Beach-street, have prepared catalogues of the sale, containing nearly 1,000 lots of articles, such as engines, boilers, tools, machinery, &c., for distribution.

The bronze statue of SHAKESPEARE designed for the Central Park, was to have been placed on its pedestal yesterday, but the ceremony was postponed until September next, the work being still unfinished. The foundation for the statue was laid by Mr. HACKETT, the actor, in April, 1864.

An emigrant train started, on Friday night, for Salt Lake City with 300 Mormons newly arrived from Europe, under charge of one of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S sons. There are 400 more remaining at Quarantine.

Eighteen fleet schooners, belonging to the New-York Yacht Club, left the anchorage off Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of contesting in the regatta at Cape May, on the Fourth of July.

The little wards of the Children's Aid Society were yesterday treated to a sail up the Hudson River, on the steam-boat *Wyoming*, and a feast at Excelsior Park. Nine schools participated.

Nineteen wholesale boot and shoe dealers and several dry-goods jobbers closed their stores yesterday afternoon, not to reopen them again until after Independence Day.

The business of the Auditor's and Treasurer's Departments of the Hudson River Railway was transacted yesterday for the first time in the new depot on Fourth-avenue.

Judge BLATCHFORD left for Newport yesterday, to remain until the 18th inst., when he will reopen the United States District Court.

BROOKLYN.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe yesterday in the steam-ship *Atlantic* was Rev. WILLIAM H. REID, pastor of the Church of the Mediator. He proposes to spend about three months in travel and recreation, visiting the principal objects of interest in the Old World. Mr. REID'S friends hope that his foreign trip will give him renewed strength for his arduous duties.

At City Court, before Judge NEILSON, a suit for divorce has been brought against FRANCIS G. QUEVEDO by his wife REBECCA. The parties are well known in the City, the defendant having recently been Secretary to the Park Commissioners. Mr. and Mrs. QUEVEDO have been married twenty-nine years, and have had eight children, four of which are living.

Rev. M. P. GADDIS, formerly pastor of the State street Congregational Church, has been consigned to the lunatic asylum at Bloomingdale, on the affidavits of JAMES M. GADDIS and DRS. SHEPARD and CORBY. The warrant for his commitment was issued by Justices WALSH and BUCKLEY.

It is intimated that Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, of the Eastern Division, will bring proceedings against NOAH COCHEU and others concerned in the publication of a sheet styled the *Lantern* for libel.

JAMES H. JONES' fancy store, at No. 175 Grand-street, E. D., was injured by fire, last night, to the extent of $300. Insured.

The Board of Supervisors vetoed the bill of MUNDELL & TIEKRITZ, the architects, for $15,000 yesterday.

There were 536 arrests during the week ending yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A young man in the employ of Mr. GALE, a retired resident of White Plains, was attacked by a party calling themselves as the "Merry Twenty-five," and he was badly beaten. Coroner MEEKS was sent for yesterday to hold an ante-mortem examination in the case. A person by the name of BUDWAY has been arrested as the principal assailant and held to await the result.

The third trial of ISAAC VAN WART BUCKOUT, for the murder of Mr. ALFRED RANDALL, at Sleepy Hollow, on New Year's day, 1870, has been set down for Thursday next, 6th inst., at Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Five hundred jurors have been summoned to attend.

The young man who was found lying on the track of the New-Haven Railroad on Friday morning with his head severed from his body, has been identified as AUGUSTUS YOUNG, until recently employed in a cabinet-ware establishment in the Bowery.

RICHARD SWEENEY was taken before Justice FLANIGAN, of Morrisania, yesterday, and held to answer for a felonious assault upon FREDERICK RUSSEL, a colored waiter employed at the Fleetwood Park Hotel.

JOHN MCGINNIS, of New-Rochelle, was sentenced yesterday, by Justice TAPPEN, to four years' imprisonment in State Prison for having set fire to and destroyed the dwelling of his parents, about a fortnight ago.

WM. FISCHER, for breaking into the dwelling of Rev. Mr. HARRIS, at Tremont, for the purpose of robbing the same, was sent to State Prison for ten years.

STATEN ISLAND.

The body of a man, about thirty-five years old, was found on Ward's Hill, yesterday morning, with a pistol-shot wound in the forehead. The deceased was dressed in a spotted coat, dark pants and vest. A single-barrel pistol was found by his side. Coroner DEMPSEY held an inquest.

PETER A. THALERSON was arrested at Tottenville, yesterday, for an assault on HANNAH PETERSON. He was taken before Justice GERMEN, and was committed in default of bail.

HENRY MILLER was arrested for obtaining money from Mrs. MINEKER under false pretences, and was committed for examination by Justice GARRETT.

NEW-JERSEY.

A party of gentlemen, including several members of the Press, yesterday made an excursion trip over the Central Railroad of New-Jersey as far as Dunellen, near Plainfield. This is considered one of the most beautiful spots on the whole line of the road, and is fast growing into a beautiful suburban town. It is twenty-seven miles from the City, and the commutation fare is only thirty cents each way, the trip taking about one hour. The excursionists enjoyed a drive about the vicinity of Dunellen, visiting the top of Washington Rock, from whence there is a clear view down to Sandy Hook.

Some time ago a woman named Mrs. MARDEN endeavored to remove a corn from her toe, and in so doing cut rather deeply, and mortification ensued. The consequence was that the member had to be amputated. The stump never thoroughly healed, however, and the infection gradually invaded her leg, and on Friday that member was amputated; but the patient was unable to endure the operation, and died in a short time.

There is a genuine case of that peculiar and, in this country almost unknown disease, leprosy, at the Essex County Almshouse. The unfortunate victim is a butcher named ROBERT S. BROWN. He has been troubled for years with an eruptive disease, which has lately proven worse, and has now developed into leprosy. The case is exciting considerable interest among medical men.

Yesterday afternoon, as JAMES REILLY, a boy, was crossing the New-Jersey Railroad track at the Warren-street crossing, Jersey City, he was struck by a locomotive and was severely cut in the head. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. He gave his place of abode as No. 36 Crosby-street, New-York.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE HELLMAN was found drowned in a cistern in her kitchen, in Elizabeth, yesterday morning. She was subject to fits of apoplexy, and it is supposed that in stooping over the water she was attacked by the disease, and fell in.

A little child, while riding upon the step of an ice wagon, at Newark, was thrown against the hook at the side of the wagon, and being caught by the fleshy part of the arm was drawn in that way some distance before the flesh gave way.

The boat crew of the Oneida Club at Jersey City yesterday rowed their six-oared barge to Newark, where they remain until Monday, going then to Dundee Lake to take part in the Fourth of July regatta at that place.

The blacksmith shop of J. R. FISHER, at Bloomfield, was burned yesterday. Loss $500.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—First Assistant Engineer Albert Ashton and Second Assistant Engineer Main have been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department; Master F. Singer has been detached from signal duty and ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard; Master Thomas N. Lee, from the *Nipsic*, and ordered to return home; Assistant Surgeon Pielby has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeon Magruder, from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Washington Navy-yard.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 1—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 91⅛; 1865, old, 90⅝; 1867, 89⅝; Ten-forties, 88⅛.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities firm. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 91⅜; 1865, old, 91⅛; 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 89.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅛ last evening.

PARIS, July 1.—Rentes closed at 53f. 7c. last evening.

LIVERPOOL, July 1—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 8¾d. @8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 33s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

[Advertisement.]
ANNOUNCEMENT.
To the Ticket-holders in the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts:

Arrangements are now fully completed for the great concerts and distribution, which will commence on July the 5th, as previously announced. In order to accommodate the greatest number of our friends, it has been deemed advisable to have the concerts in this City. Place to be announced to-morrow; $860,000 worth of the finest and most valuable diamond jewelry, warranted to be such by the largest wholesale diamond-house in the world, will be given to the ticket buyers during the series of concerts, which will continue until the entire magnificent collection is disposed of. The drawing will be conducted by a committee selected by the ticket buyers. Tickets can be had by application to our Agents at principal hotels, and at Central Park Garden. See circulars.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO.,
No. 678 Broadway.

National Bank of the Republic, Depository.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 1—*In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Swayne and child, F. A. Tilge, J. Campbell, Richard Cross, Thomas Quayle, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Sampson, Miss Carrie Wood, Miss Hattie Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Kenyon, Master F. Kenyon, Miss Jessie Kenyon, Col. R. Snow, Wm. Tasker Smith, Alex. Cochrane, John Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. John McAuslan and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Budd, W. H. Sandifee, W. H. Rigby, Mrs. E. P. Gibson, 3 children and nurse, Miss Dodge, E. A. Stuart, W. J. Peckham, Rev. E. Guilbert and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilkison, C. J. Stepain, Henry P. Cooper, W. B. Weaver and son, Bernard O'Neill, Mrs. John Price and son, Geo. McGibbon, Benj. Levi, Mr. and Mrs. Levi and child, J. S. Lewis, George Remsen, W. L. Moore, Miss Anna B. Lewis, Miss Gertrude Lewis, Miss Carrie Lewis, H. A. Smeeton, J. C. McDearmed, Miss Reed, Mrs. Hague, Mrs. Davenport and daughter, Mrs. D. A. Smeeton, child and servant, Mrs. Jas. Smeeton, 3 children, baby and servant, Mrs. and Mrs. A. McLagan, W. T. Den, J. C. Menino, G. B. Hague, Geo. and Miss Bertha Hague, Rev. L. J. Vanderheyde, A. Delacomb, Dr. Gonzales Campos, Dr. and Mrs. Gana Lobo and infant, Mrs. J. Rabbeth, Mrs. C. Oliver, J. A. Smith, J. Neill Dryburgh, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Brown, Rev. D. S. Cooke and wife, Mrs. E. Middleton, Miss Fanny J. Geohagan, Mrs. Markies, 3 children, 2 infants and servant, Rev. J. W. Claxton, Rev. B. B. Claxton, Mrs. Geo. W. Biddle, Miss Mary Churchill, E. Pearce, M. C. Howells, Hon. Hamilton Pope and wife, [illegible] Graham and son, Geo. O. Gordon, L. F. Dolder, David Murray, Rev. Geo. Brown, Geo. Biddle, Ed. [illegible], Lionel H. Cooke, E. B. Biddle, Jr., J. E. Paige and son, Hon. C. C. Sheals, Miss Peckham, Miss Hassler, Rutson Maury, Henrique Carvalho, Augustine Smith, J. W. Chisholm, Albert Oostendorp, Mrs. Hunter, infant and servant, M. Peacock, Miss Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Townsend and servant, Mrs. J. Konvalinker, Master J. Konvalinker, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Baldwin and son, E. G. Barker, J. F. Curtis, Edwin Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Hitchcock, Col. and Mrs. A. V. Hutchings, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Williams, Miss J. P. Henckley, Wm. Tudor, Col. Hutchings, 2 children and maid, Chas. Davis, Henry Tileston, Master and Miss Williams, Mrs. Baker, Miss C. B. Weld, F. W. Cushing, Miss Willby, E. P. Clark, Robert Gilchrist.

JULY 1—*In steam-ship Atlantic, for Liverpool.*—Rev. W. H. Reid, of Brooklyn, J. Browne, C. S. Stone and lady, Hon. R. M. Corwine and lady, Mr. Corwine, Mr. Corwine, Jr., George Francis Train, Mrs. Train and maid, Master Elsey Train, Master G. F. Train, Miss Pannell, Miss Train, W. H. Harbeck and servant, H. Sims, J. M. Purdy and lady, H. F. Biddle, H. Selley, Wm. Tapscott, L. Tapscott, Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A., Col. George B. Sanford, Fred. W. Evans, James M. Peebles, Mrs. G. E. Gourand, Miss M. E. Snow, Mrs. Sinclair, Dr. Albert Wright and lady, Mrs. C. Schmidt, Silvester Tuttle and lady, A. Stabernauch, Dr. J. Kauvener, C. W. Davis, James R. Bradbury, D. B. Sargeant, William Brocksbank, Miss Van Haussan, Miss Gould, Miss Barber, Miss Sanborn, Miss Sanborn, Miss Avory, Miss McNaughton, Miss Ethridge, Miss Mitchell, Miss Bleyker, Miss Fuller, Miss Beerstracher, Miss Thomas, Miss Fuller, Miss Rippon, Miss Gibbs, Miss Wright, Miss Leisenving, Mr. Stone, Mrs. Stone, J. H. Young, Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark, Miss A. White, Miss E. Turner, Mrs. B. Salting, Miss Mina Tunck, H. G. Merrick and lady, Mr. Kornblum, E. Burkam, Prof. Sparks, J. Kelly, maid, and infant, Fisher Hows, Jr., Charles Matteson, W. I. Gould, John Garner, Philip S. Justice and lady, Philip Justice, Jr., Dr. E. C. Angell, William Angell, H. T. Cox, J. B. Bullock, John Hickey, Mrs. Hickey, F. T. Eisen and lady, C. A. Bloom, F. H. Churchill, R. M. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, Joseph Coleman, Peter Starr, Frederick Sylvester, Robert Jones, Paul Boltiger, Mrs. E. Jones, David Evans, John A. Hay, Frank K. Hains, J. P. Howard, Lucius H. Conklin, Edward J. McGrael, Richard E. M. Hickey, J. E. Del Hierro, William M. Wilson, Rev. A. A. Winits, Marcos Valentia, Manuel M. Castro, James H. Dixon, Rev. Dr. Styles, L. Woodhouse, S. McCulloch, George H. Dana, I. L. Dawnah, G. W. Bouton, Benito Anderiz, James A. La Rue, W. A. Munn, Rev. A. W. Crebb, W. L. Feik, F. E. Loop, B. W. Hyam, Joseph W. Sheppard, Dr. William T. La Roche, E. T. Spear, Mateo Zamora, H. I. Andrews, William Parks, Dr. A. H. Clay, H. G. Gilbert.

JULY 1—*In steam-ship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.*—Mrs. D. Colden Murray and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Zavier Sapieha, valet and maid, M. Knoedler, Mrs. Knoedler, Roland Knoedler, Miss Leonie Knoedler, Edmond Knoedler, Charles Knoedler, Miss Amelie Knoedler, Miss Helene Knoedler and maid, P. J. Pavy, J. A. Maison, Chas. Hiemel, Charles S. Espenan, A. A. Patton, Mrs. Leocadie Blois, Mrs. Marie Leferec, E. Caraleiro, J. Caraleiro, Mr. Blanchin, Edmond Lacour, H. W. Taylor, Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Mr. Voisin, Mrs. Voisin, M. Godehaux, Miss Bousson, Mr. and Mrs. Aristide Vatble, James Guthrie, James Ullmann, M. Stout, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Rousand, Wm. Fair, Anderson Price and servant, Felix Rieu, A. Roubard, Mrs. A. Roubard, Master Roubard, Andrew Blanc, Miguel Galino, Ignatius Lutz, Mr. Harten, Mr. Somerville, Laurent Jiratt, Antonion Robert, Gabriel Begner, Mrs. L. Fichet, Robert Clarine Claude, Mr. Fichat, G. H. Wilson, Juan Mignacabal, Mme. Elise Laury, Mme. Michel, Mlle. Villeminot, Mlle. Koeppen, Mlle. Charobert, J. Arosteymy, L. R. Gascon, J. F. Girard, Mons. Rival, Mons. Chrismin, Mme. Marie Judas, Mme. Vergis, Mme. Balurde, Mlle. Nouget, Mme. Lucunicke, Mons. Vergis, Mons. Nouget, Mons. Clavier, John Achille, Gustave Balardo, Mlle. A. Allaquier, Mme. Marie L. Masson, Mme. C. Begrand, Mr. Galmier, V. Biri, Pascal Monti, Jos. Pilleffique, Jos. M. Jarre, Mlle. M. Jarre, Mme. Gommery, Mme. Adolph Fetis, Geo. Camenisch, F. Bailey, F. Fontaine, F. Bliesencits, Jules Roy, A. Botleau, Mrs. Quillout, Miss Quillout, E. F. Beaulieu, Mrs. E. F. Beaulieu, Mr. Provot, Mme. Provot and child, Mme. E. Heley, Mr. Baudouin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pavlaggi, Miss Pavlaggi, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Leroy, B. Gouin, Mrs. H. J. Fance.

JULY 1—*In steam-ship Anglia, for Liverpool.*—Edward Quigley and wife, Capt. G. F. Carpenter, Thos. Hobbs, Alexander L. Shaw, Dr. John Smyles, Rev. John Erskine, Rev. William Caie, James L. Morrison, Christopher Whittendale, Rev. J. W. Evans, Wm. B. Lees, John A. Bond, Thos. H. Bond, John Bond, Mrs. Bond, Dr. Edward Jessup, Wilfred Brougham, Abel S. Clark, Charles W. Butler, Walter Rankine, James Mitchell, Edward Corning, Sherwood Corning, Rev. Dr. A. K. Bell, G. B. Burleigh, Wm. Hughes, Francis Canning, James McFeut and wife, Mrs. E. Harvey, Mrs. Jane McNeil, Mrs. Thos. King, Miss Bachman, Saml. M. Capron, Saml. F. Jones, Chas. L. Russ, Henry S. House, Mrs. James Barker, Edward H. Wright, James Hutchinson, Chas. E. Drew, Warren E. Eaton, Mrs. Jane Reid, S. A. Comfort and wife, Mrs. Wm. Corning, Miss A. Corning, Mrs. Solomon, Miss Barbara Fairchild, Mrs. M. V. McQuestion, Mrs. John Mackie, Prof. J. R. Loomis and wife, Charles Schurmann, Edward Schurmann, Henry Schurmann, Emma Schurmann, Minnie Sohl, Mrs. H. Worsham, Mrs. Jane Mason, Mrs. O'Neill, R. L. Remington, John O'Neill, Frederick Wright, Edwin Pantreath, John Scott, John E. Kimball, Dennis Wakefield, John Bailey, Rev. J. L. Race, Walter Leechkan, Fred. Hanson, David McClay, Miss Ellen Flynn, Mrs. Amelia Rose, George Mitchell, Mr. Fairchild, Lewis Grant, Wm. Martin, James Dunn and family, John C. Vernon, Walter H. Humphrys.

JULY 1—*In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.*—Wm. Palmer and wife, Mrs. Lafayette and daughter, Mrs. F. A. Adams, Geo. Hurst and wife, Mr. Hurst, Miss Tooley, A. Williams, Rev. Thomas Gleeson, Ed. Lyon, A. Russell, A. J. Gilligan, C. W. Torea, Miss Selia Corerly, Miss Fanny L. Evans, Miss O'Neill, Miss Maggie O'Neill, William McCormick, Adam Hunter, C. H. Murphy, Wm. P. Muiry, Ambrose Wood, Samuel Lewis, Jos. Corerly, William Daniels and wife, Charles D. Morris, Mr. Tooley, M. W. Galt, R. M. Anderson, Dr. E. C. Davies, Geo. Jones, Ed. Hewes, J. M. Deamari, T. E. Murphy, J. Lusy, R. M. Brangon, [illegible] A. Keen, Jr., Alex. Elkan, Rev. Wm. Bott, Rev. P. J. [illegible], Rev. Mr. Oesterlang, John Murgatroyd, Rev. [illegible] Grayes, Wm. F. Evans, F. A. Adams, Walter Tarrant, J. Lee, Samuel Rogers, Wm. H. Roden, Miss E. Du Combe, Miss Maggie Murphy, Messrs. William and [illegible] O'Neill.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—W. W. Laundrum, Geo. Blum, F. Guichetean, Dr. J. Britenback, J. Haunston and son, J. W. Ryan, Geo. Weiser and wife, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Buffington, Dr. E. T. Sabal, Denis O'Connor, H. C. Devendorf, Chas. Hamilton, S. W. Gleason, R. R. Richards, Rev. T. R. Knersbaras, A. G. Tustall, W. W. Woodruff, Miss F. S. Woodruff, Miss A. A. Woodruff, Miss Maine McMahon, Miss Sutcliff, J. B. Prendergast, C. Prendergast, Major Bowen.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—M. Gomez, Mrs. B. Gardiner, Z. Sarachuga, C. L. Wood, P. F. Fernandez, C. H. Morrill, S. and F. Tinoco, Wm. Boult and brother, J. Zimenez, Mrs. C. Dizs and child, Taime Ros, Robert Scheock and wife, F. Schober, E. H. Thomas and granddaughter, H. Eloesser, Robt. P. Hamilton, Ottorio Poncho, Mrs. A. Biver, child and infant, M. Mason, B. Leroye and wife, Capt. Bowditch, C. H. Grubb, E. Laws, E. W. Grover, S. C. Montjoy and 3 children, D. Crenare, Mrs. James Waldon, E. Raimerez, W. Davidson, wife and infant, B. Pualter, Mrs. H. Ower and child, J. M. Kokas, Miss M. Sharpnel, F. Echwenia and child, O. Amenke, wife, infant and servant, Lewis Lezon, Mrs. F. E. Smith, nurse and child, A. W. May, wife and 2 children, Dr. J. F. Babcock, Charles Prevost, Stephen Avery, Alen Armstrong, H. Bischman, A. J. Turner, John Bennett and wife, Mrs. M. J. Scott, K. K. Colcora and wife, O. F. Hunt, H. H. Peneyer, J. O. Davidson, A. H. Tillinghast, M. Robinson, Mrs. Dr. Trenor and infant, H. K. Drake, Eugene Malloy and sister, G. H. Hurlbut, Miss Loop, Miss Sayer, Col. G. M. Totten, Dr. G. A. Maack, B. de Sola and lady, J. M. Senior, M. Alvarez, J. Arozemena, John Moran, M. Recuera, Benj. Castrande, Anibel Castrande, E. Paimzo, E. H. Clack, Dr. Dickson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:32 | Sun sets.....7:35 | Moon rises...8:02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:15 | Gov. Island..8:04 | Hell Gate....9:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Atlantic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Pereire, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre, General Transatlantic Steam-ship Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Weybosset, Bulger, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Catharine, Whiting, Howes, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, John G. Dale; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, George F. Bulley; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ships Carin, (Br.,) Gray, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Khersone, Ellison, London, Williams & Guion; Cornelius Grinnell, Griffin, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Zimi, (Br.,) Cowley, Miramachi, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Adelheim, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Magdalena, (Norw.,) Nees, Elsinore, Funch, Edye & Co.; Suzanne, (Fr.,) Bouten, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Ocean, (Br.,) Jones, Rio, Boyd & Hincken; Dover, Stilphen, Montevideo via Richmond, G. F. Dyckman; Waldo, Smith, Aspinwall, Beker & Hurlbut.

Brigs Napier, (Br.,) Dodd, Sidney, C. B., B. B. Swain & Co.; Howland, Freeman, Arroyo, P. R., Burdett & Pond; Annie R. Storer, Adams, Grand Turk, Miller & Houghton; Catharine Morris, (Br.,) Clark, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Argo, (Br.,) Creighton, Dunenburg, Geo. A. Phillips & Collins; Memphis, (Br.,) Macomber; Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Humming Bird (Br., Smith, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons. Prairie Bird (Br.), McLean, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons. Eliza B. Beard (Br.), Price, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker. Nellie Crowell, Crowell, Indianola, Evans, Ball & Co. Mary A. Holt, Hinggins, Wilmington, N. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills. Many, Boyce, Petersburg, Va., I. B. Gager. A. P. Stimpson, Barrett, Eastport, Jed Frye & Co. Ada F. Whitney, Masters, Alexandria, H. W. Loud & Co. Paragon, Nelson, Baltimore, W. Chalmers. Israel Snow, Pease, Boston, M. L. Davis, Davis, Taunton.

Canal-boat Tucker, Rockwood, Oswego.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Gray, Aspinwall June 21, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company; June 25, passed, laying at Navassa Island, ship Nazarine, (Br.,) and Bark Flying Cloud, (Br.;) June 23, died at sea, Benj. Morrison, steerage passenger, of consumption.

Ship Lothair, (of London,) Peacock, Yokohama March 23, with tea to Heinemann & Payson. Passed Anjier April 16, Cape of Good Hope May 15, St. Helena June 1, and crossed the equator June 11 in lon. 30 21. Had light winds nearly the whole passage. Received a pilot off Barnegat.

Ship Thatcher Magoun (of Boston,) Peterson, Liverpool 31 days, with mdse and 1 passenger, to Russell, Howes & Co. Took the nothern passage, and had light easterly winds to lon. 23, thence strong westerly to the Grand Banks; was 10 days from the Banks to port, with light variable winds and thick fog. Took a pilot from boat No. 11, 140 miles east of Sandy Hook.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.) Whineray, Liverpool June 21, and Queenstown, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse to Snow & Burgess, made a middle passage, and had strong westerly winds from lon. 30 up to the Banks; was 19 ds. from thence with light variable winds, much rain and fog.

Bark Charlotte Geddie, (of Halifax,) McKenzie, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Duncan McColl.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Rosalia S., (Ital.) Cappiello, Trieste 36 ds., with fruit, &c., to Dathil & Co.—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar May 7. Had variable winds.

Brig Hunter, Wilson, Tuxpan, Mexico, 42 ds., with mahogany, &c., to J. Cunningham & Son.

Schr. Annie Freeman, Boynton, Eleuthera 8 ds., with 4,500 dozen pine-apples to Jos. Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Ripple, Connelly, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, Dickinson, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. S. A. Falconer, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. General Grant, Muncy, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Strong, Billings, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Winner, Hays, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Helen Augusta, Wells, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Tabitha and Hannah, Dill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. C. Matthews, Lamb, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Lucy Robinson, Frisbee, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Bowman, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Hunter, Crane, Bay River, N. C., with shingles for Newport, R. I.
Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff and Robinson.
Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Georgetown.
Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. F. E. Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tempest, Shopshire, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesbro, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Lawrence, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.
Schr. William Thomas, Kelly, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Alida, Northam, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Anthony Burten, Johnson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. George F Brown, Gedney, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Joseph Parker, Sen., Kelly, Harwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Thomas Cahill, Hallock, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Staples, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Phillips, Taunton, for Georgetown.
Schr. Isabel, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, East Greenwich.
Schr. L. O. Forester, Eldridge, Dennis.
Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Marshon, Brightman, Fall River.
Schr. Mediator, Gage, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Adams, Hyannis.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Crusade, Davis, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Brazos, Lord, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Green County Tanner, Providence.
Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Vanandale, Providence.
Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Providence.
Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Charm, Howe, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Eliza, Ball, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Sterling, Hays, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Francis French, Throckmorton, Virginia.
Schr. M. R. Samson, Samson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mary Mandom, Hutchinson, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Senator Faulklin, Boston.
Schr. Edward Slade, Collins, Alexandria.
Schr. A. S. Cranmer, Cranmer, Alexandria.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Mallsbury, Virginia.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. C. Goodwin, Bishop, New-Haven.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Little Charlie, Reed, Greenport.
Schr. Emma, Ashby, Nantucket.
Schr. Isle of Pines, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.
Schr. Elvira, Canfield, Virginia.
Schr. Banvard, Collins, Virginia.
Schr. Mary, Talbot, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Pereire, for Havre; Atlantic, Parthia, City of New-York and Holland, for Liverpool; Anglia, for Glasgow; Tybee, for San Domingo City; George Cromwell and General Meade, for New-Orleans; Wilmington, for Galveston; Magnolia and Catherine Whiting, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Nelson, from Rio Grande, which arrived 30th ult., is consigned to J. A. Horsey; cargo to L. E. Amsinck & Co., (not as before reported.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 1.—Arr. steamer Orient, New-York; bark Eastman, Port au Prince.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; schr. Clara Sawyer, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., July 1.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Manitou, from Mayaguez; bark Rialto; brigs Havana and A. M. Roberts, from the West Indies; brig Caroline, from Pernambuco; John Boyd, from Rio Clara; and Agnes, from Porto Rico; an Italian brig from Messina; bark Auguste, from New-York.

Passed out, brigs Constance, for London; Transport, for Cork; Addie Hale, for Boston; schr. Wm. Wilson, for West Indies.

Sld. ship Witch of the Wave, for New-York; brig Monarch, from Rio Janeiro, arr. for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 1.—Cld. steam-ships San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York, and Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 30.—Arr. brig Magdala, Dorchester, N. B., New-York; schrs. Kate McLeave, Huntington, Boston; J. B. Norris, Raritan River, N. J., do.; Union, New-York, Bangor; Lottie, Boston, Philadelphia; Everglade, Bangor, do.; Raven, do., New-York; Honest Abe, Gardiner, do.; Defiance, Rockland, do.; Eliza Williams, Rockport, Mass., do.

Sld. schrs. Rainbow, Caroline Hall, W. K. Chapman, Hickman and Union.

July 1, A. M.—Arr. schr. Ella, Amsden, Bowdoinham, Havre de Grace.

Sld. schrs. Eliza Williams, Kate McLean, Honest Abe, J. B. Norris, and Defiance.

Spoken.

April 16, lat. 7 50 S., lon. 103 7 E., ship Klinfauns Castle, (Br.,) from Singapore for London, 8 ds. out.

May 1, lat. 20 43 S., lon. 69 52 E., brig G. C. Mitchels, (N. G.,) from Batavia for Amsterdam.

May 2, lat. 22 20 S., lon. 57 54 E., bark Josephine, (Br.,) from Colombo for London, 23 ds. out.

May 6, lat. 28 9 S., lon. 44 41 E., bark Queen of Devon, (Br.,) from Mauritius for Liverpool.

May 19, lat. 26 8 S., lon. 15 55 E., ship Lochleven Castle, (Br.,) Akyab, for Glasgow, 60 ds. out.

May 29, lat. 23 24 S., lon. 15 25 E., ship Caroline Coventry, (Br.,) Manila, for London, 70 ds. out.

May 22, lat. 24 25 S., lon. 11 59 E., ship Francis Thorpe, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New-York.

June 11, lat. 0 12 N., lon. 30 21 W., ship Arauco, from Glasgow for Valparaiso, 35 ds. out.

June 22, lat. 31, lon. 57, spoke bark Johanne Marie, (Dan.,) from Lyttleton, for Boston.

On the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. Leading Breeze; had taken 400 quintals fish.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, June 21.—Arr. June 2, bark Brothers, from Baltimore; June 3, brig Charlotte, from Baltimore; June 8, steamer Ocean Queen, from New-York; June 10, bark D. Chapin, from Baltimore. Sld. June 17, brig Charlotte, for Pensacola; June 17, bark Brothers, for Mexico.

PANAMA, June 20.—Arr. June 3, steamer Resaca, from canal survey; June 20, the steamer Colorado, from San Francisco.

CALLAO, June 12.—Arr. May 27, ships Ella Norton, (Am.,) from Molleado; May 28, General Chamberlain, from Eten; May 29, Criterion, from Macabi; May 30, Russian bark Navigator, from San Francisco; bark Alerda Robberink, from San Francisco; June 2, American ship Rutland, from Adelaide; June 7, English ship Elmstone, from British Columbia; June 11, American bark Veteran, from New-York. Sld. May 30, American ship Emily Farnum, for Guanape; June 1, American ship H. S. Sanford, for Bellestas; June 4, American ship Calhoun, for Guanape; June 5, American ship Criterion, for Spain; June 6, American ship Richard Busteed, for Guanape; June 6, American ship Ella Norton, for Guanape.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 1.—The Cunard steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from New-York June 20, touched at Queenstown this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

BRAUNSCHWEIG LANDES
LOTTERY, (GERMANY.)
The next first annual drawing of the
BRAUNSCHWEIGER LANDES LOTTERY,
Will take place on the
27TH JULY.

The drawings of this Lottery have been increased from year to year, and also very largely for the next drawing, for in a short time 34,500 prizes, amounting to
1 MILLION 538,000 THALERS,
will be drawn.

The chief Prizes amount each, respectively, in Thalers, to 100,000, 80,000, 75,000, 70,000, special; 40,000, 20,000, 15,000, 12,000; 2 @10,000, &c., &c.

For this drawing I will send upon receipt of amount,
One whole original ticket for $4, currency.
One-half original ticket for $2, currency.
One-quarter original ticket for $1, currency.

Upon application, I will also send gratis, the Official Plans of this Lottery, and also to every ticket holder the official list of prizes drawn, immediately after the drawing has taken place.

The high reputation enjoyed by this Lottery is best shown by the fact that heretofore every ticket has been sold before the drawings have taken place.

Address N. REISS,
Principal Lottery Collector,
Braunschweig, Germany.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.